



DAVID FRANKEN, EDITOR SEMPER FLOREAT 1974.

PHOTO: PETER FORD.

semper listens to the pond's murmur..

IN COMING ISSUES

An exclusive interview by Frances Todd with the Federal Minister for Social Security, Bill Hayden.

'Between nothingness and eternity' - The Mahavishnu Orchestra. By Kathleen Stein.

One of Queensland's foremost playwrights Barbara Stellmarch, talks with Maureen Fitzpatrick.

'One week in a Buddhist meditation centre' - the western experience, by Derek Wright.

Rarely have there been attempts to gauge student response to and criticism of this publication. However, such a time is now ripe. We ask readers to fill in as completely as possible the following questionnaire, and return it either to Semper Office (first floor, Union Building), or to the Union Office counter.

1. How often do you read Semper ?
regularly / sometimes / almost never
2. Each issue, how many others would read your copy of Semper (friends, parents) ?
3. What is your general opinion of the 1974 publication ?

4. Have you been reading most or only a few sections of the paper ?

Do you read the following sections?
thoroughly / browse / not at all

Rhinoceros
Accommodation
Media
Monkey Business
Student Affairs
Sexuality
Women's Issues
Poetry
Reviews
Interviews

Entertainment
Environment
Life Science
Electoral Politics
International Affairs
Letters
Items

6. Do you regard Semper's coverage of these areas adequate ? If not, why not?

7. Are there any other areas/issues you would like to see Semper cover more or less regularly Specify.....

8. To assist us further in identifying our reading public, would you indicate your course and year below (and political persuasion, if you wish),

9. Any further comments you might wish to make.....

10. What is your opinion of the 1974 AUS publication, 'National U' ?

11. Your opinion of 'University News'?

12. Would you care to briefly comment on you approval / disapproval of the Semester System.....

13. Do you feel the 1974 Union to be safeguarding your interests as students ?

14. Do you feel that you know enough of the 1974 Union to make a valid reply to the former question ?

- 15 Do you approve of the Union's news publication, "Union News" ?

Your suggestions and comments will be taken seriously. We who work on the paper itself, are only too aware of certain inadequacies; and would like to see such inadequacies overcome. This however is partly your battle too. Your support in conscientiously completing this questionnaire and handing it in to us will indicate general support or lack thereof in the total publication or its parts. Such information will help us make the right decisions.

DF/JH

LISTENING IN

14 SOUTH KOREANS
SENTENCED TO DIE

(Radical Guardian/ANS) — Fourteen opponents of the Pak Jung Hi Regime in South Korea were sentenced to death last week by a military court. 15 others were sentenced to life imprisonment and 24 others, as well as two Japanese citizens, were handed prison terms of 15 to 20 years.

Among those sentenced to die is Kim Chi Ha, 33 years old, who is South Korea's most famous living poet. The leader of South Korea's Student Christian Federation and five other students also face death sentences. Seven alleged members of the People's Revolutionary party, accused of being North Korean agents, likewise face capital punishment.

All the defendants were sentenced in connection with the movement for democratic reforms of the South Korean constitution, which began last autumn and continued through the spring. The constitution gives unlimited arbitrary power to President Pak. An April 3 decree provided the death penalty for a wide range of offences, from criticism of the constitution to absence from classes without excuse.

Kim Chi Ha achieved fame in the past few years with his poems satirising the corruption and callousness of the Pak regime, and expressing solidarity with the Korean peoples' struggle. Most of his work had to be published in Japan to avoid censorship. He was several times arrested, beaten and tortured but refused to exile himself.

An international protest movement is being organised in defence of poet Kim and the other victims of the Pak regime's repression.

Source: ANS Number 26, 25 July, 1974
Republic of Korea Consulate
46 Donaldson Grnslps. 97 8662

PORTUGUESE SOLDIERS IN
CONTACT WITH LIBERATION
FORCES WANT AN END TO
AFRICAN WARS

New York (PTS/ANS) — Although Portugal has not yet negotiated an official ceasefire with liberation forces in its three African colonies, recent reports indicate the presence of strong anti-war sentiments among the Portuguese soldiers in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau.

The Algiers office of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) recently received a taped communique in which 150 Portuguese soldiers stationed in the region of Cabinda in Angola stated that they have refused to continue fighting, and that they demand the independence of the Portuguese colonies.

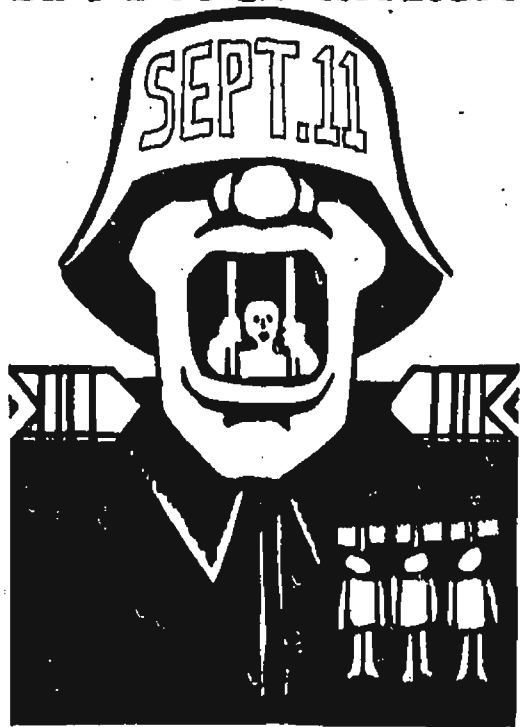
Cabinda is the tiny oil rich province in the north of Angola where

the Gulf Oil Corp. has developed a huge offshore drilling operation as well as a refinery on the mainland. The oil reserves there have been described as a "new Kuwait" by Gulf officials.

Similarly, in Mozambique, Portuguese officers in the Southern area of the country called for a ceasefire and direct contact with Frelimo—the Mozambique Liberation Front.

And several Portuguese soldiers stationed in Guinea-Bissau have also declared that "if negotiations do not bring immediate results we shall negotiate with the PAIGC ourselves." The soldiers also stated that they are determined never again to take up arms against the liberation fighters, with whom they have come into close contact.

The informal ceasefire in Guinea-Bissau has progressed so far that in an interview in Lisbon the Portuguese minister in charge of the colonies said that fraternization between the Portuguese army and the liberation forces has been such that Portugal could not resume the war even if it wanted to. Officers at headquarters in Bissau, the capital of Guinea, agree.

JUNTA TO RULE CHILE FOR
FIVE YEARS — "PERHAPS
LONGER": UNDERGROUND
CENTRAL LABOR UNION
STAGES SPOT STRIKESSOLIDARITE AVEC
LE PEUPLE CHILIEN

Santiago, Chile (PTS/LNS/ANS) — The Chilean regime has announced that Junta chief Pinochet will be the "chief for the nation" for the next five years. In a formal statement, Pinochet proclaimed that the Junta will rule for at least another five years, "and perhaps longer".

At the same time Pinochet declared that the state of emergency in Chile will continue for another unspecified period of time. The state of emergency has been used for the past 10 months to justify all repressive measures as well as the blood-bath against all non-fascist forces immediately following the September 11 coup.

Now the junta is ordering new repressive programs in the universities and high schools. "Political re-education" for all teachers and professors is being

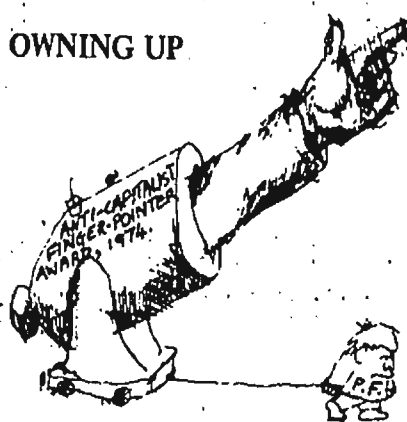
instituted, and the purging of university and high school students has begun. Already, 40,000 students have been expelled from the educational institutions in the country.

In the midst of repression, however, over 150 "spot strikes" have taken place at various individual factories since the coup. According to a meeting of ex-officials of the Chilean Central Labor Union (CUT) in Stockholm, last week, these strikes are no longer just spontaneous, rather the underground CUT has found ways to organise these small-scale work stoppages.

"Much of what we hear makes us hopeful and proud," explained Luis Figueroa, former chief of the CUT. "For example the 'spot strikes' which are carried out under the guns of the military are proof of the will to resist shown by Chilean workers in spite of threats of death, torture and prison."

Source: ANS Number 26, 25 July, 1974

OWNING UP



The Watergate-inspired revolution of baring the breast continues. Last month, a private Douglas jet en route to Monaco touched down at Eagle Farm, Brisbane. Painted gold and carrying the coat of arms of the American financial journal, Forbes Magazine, on its tailfin, the company's flagship bore the stigmata of its employment.

In 75cm-high black letters on its nosecone was the title CAPITALIST TOOL.

The aircraft has a double bedroom, wide bunks, coffee and work tables, and a bevy of male and female staff.

Roll on graduation!

P.F.

ITALIAN WOMEN ON TRIAL
FOR HAVING HAD ABORTIONS

(IP/ANS) — In the northern Italian city of Trento a trial of 263 women is under way. The "crime" they committed was to get an abortion.

The trial has sparked a campaign by Italian feminists against the abortion law, which dates back to the period when the fascists held power in the country.

"Abortion" stated one of the movement's leaders, "is an act of violence that women do not want to continue suffering. We have a long period of struggle ahead of us to free ourselves from this fate. But in the meantime, we ask that abortion be legalized, that women be allowed to make decisions freely on this question, and that they be given free hygienic facilities of the best calibre."

It is estimated that a million illegal abortions are performed in Italy each year.

Source: ANS Number 26, 25 July, 1974

INDOCHINA NEWS BULLETIN
PUBLISHED

London (PNS/ANS) — An Indochina News Bulletin has started publication as a continuation of the work of Indochina Solidarity Committee. A trial issue was published in June and covers recent proposals for peace by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, internal democracy in North Vietnam, and the departure of the PRG from the Joint Military Commission. It also mentions the fact that the Cambodia Press Agency announced in May that there were 3,500 US military advisers in Cambodia disguised as civilians.

The Bulletin is available from 85 Claverton Street, London SW1.
Subscription: £1 per year, £2 for libraries and overseas.

NORTH VIETNAMESE
STUDENTS ARRESTED

Security forces in North Vietnam arrested hundreds of students in an anti-war, anti-government demonstration during May, according to the Herald, 1/6/74. Estimates of the number of students arrested in raids hours before the demonstration range from 100 to 300.

This has been only one indication of recent social unrest in North Vietnam. In the sea port of Haiphong that month, several people were executed for economic crimes (stealing).

The main reason for this unrest seems to stem from the increasing tension in the rigidly controlled North Vietnamese society, growing out of economic problems. The price of rice has risen 30% in the first 3 months of this year. This is an enormous increase considering that rice production and distribution is state controlled.

It will be interesting to see if that great organ of student liberation, National U, reports the issue.

P.J. Byrne



read 'GALAH'

Available on campus at present.
THIS ISSUE: floods and demand for a public enquiry / Portugal / the A.L.P. / freeway protest / Mental Health Act.
SUBSCRIPTIONS: \$3.00 for 13 issues over 6 months / from "GALAH", c/- West Toowong Post Office, 4066.

PICK IT UP NOW, BABY

The following students have mail awaiting them in the students' mail service beneath the clock, beside the Union Office counter in the main Union Building.

Mr. T. Alroe
John Brannock
Blue Light Theatre Co.
Des Brentnall (4)
Mr. K. Berry (3)
Mary Comino (3)
Jim Chaplin (5)
Mr. Graham Davis
Mr. K. Douglas
Mark Fenelon
Miss M. Ferguson
Mr. R. Grenier
Mr. W. Heron (2)
Ms Patricia Harding
Mr. R. Kendrick
M. Kirkwood

Wald Liedel
Bruce H.A. Moore
Ken McKinnon (2)
Mr. G.C. Peach
Ian Reed (3)
David Slack
Miss Joanne Sommerfield
Mr. David Sinct
Mr. R. J. Swann
Mr. Michael Stockall
Paul Thompson
Brian Towler
Mr. P.J. Tuohy
Mrs. W.A. Waring
K. Wilson
Bob Wilson

IMPROVEMENTS TO COME?

The (Senate) Committee on Improvements cannot be decried as 'another bureaucratic stumbling block' as it is providing a potent mechanism for change and revision of the concepts which guide the University and the machinery which enacts these concepts. I would hope that members of the University community will continue to present their ideas and concepts to the Committee and to the University at large. In this way I believe that we will see the movement for reform grow rather than diminish, and accelerate rather than languish.

From *Semper Floreat*, May 12, 1970.

John M Chapman,
Union President, 1970.

It was the Senate Improvements Committee which recently received the memorandum reprinted below. This occurred in response to requests for greater clarification on policy concerning both access to, and quotations from, minutes of various Senate, Professorial Board and Academic Committees.

Readers may recall Moreton Reevesby (*Semper Floreat* 23/5/74, "Rolls Royce Planning") complaining about the difficulty in gaining access to information on the most recent developments in the University Master Plan. The Master Plan lays out the direction and details in which physical development on this campus is to proceed over the coming years.

Shortly thereafter, questions were raised in the Improvements Committee about *Semper* receiving an up-to-date statement of this Master Plan. When it became clear that this involved the notion of access to access to 'confidential' and 'not for general publication' minutes, we sought policy regarding access to and publication of these minutes. In two meetings (13/6/74 and 16/7/74) Union representatives were told that there was probably no difficulty on either count with the latter. We were told in which library to find these 'not for general publication' minutes.

Since they are readily available for inspection by any member of the University community (to use Rayner's phrase), it appeared absurd that

Semper might be restricted in printing material from them. It appeared as simply a matter of wider publicity.

Now we know differently. Express permission through the University Information Officer has to be gained before reprinting from such minutes. This may, of course, be a safeguard against minutes being prematurely and inaccurately quoted. It may safeguard against Professorial Board recommendations being quoted as decisions - these concerns are particularly those of the Vice-Chancellor at a recent Student/Senate Liason Committee (15/8/74), and these are persuasive arguments as are those put forward by Rayner in this memorandum.

As historical documents, there is reason to fear any process which may jeopardize the accuracy or detail of any committee's minutes. Such a view involves a risk, however; let us assume an historian finds decisions made within this institution - and noted in the minutes - to contradict the 'student interest' in a particular situation. He or she will have the ability to discuss in depths such decisions...will students in the here and now have such a luxury? In the here and now, such decisions (should any exist) may be liable to alteration by informed student pressure.

There are a few more questions to be raised about Rayner and his memorandum. 'Smiling Sam' Rayner is not particularly liked by progressive-minded

students who have come into contact with him. He has appeared as a powerful reactionary in the Administration, not much in tune with the student community or its interests.

His comment: If there is a matter in University papers of such importance that it seems desirable... verges on the incredible. *Of course there are matters, and probably many, that need to be drawn to the attention of students.* The greatest difficulty on our side of this affair is to be able to read the bulk of papers and minutes that are available, and do the necessary research on them. Student representatives on various University Committees should play an important role in this matter. To this time, they have not been sufficiently utilised as procurers of information.



"Smiling Sam" Rayner. Registrar.

Footnote: Clearance was received to quote in this article from two 'confidential' minutes which have recently come into *Semper* Office. The matters contained therein concerned statements about the publishing of various committees within the University.



Another point Rayner specifies is that upon request, the University Information Officer might be able to arrange for a release on the subject. At the Senate/Student Liason Committee, he changed this to permission being given, a release may be arranged as well. There's a world of difference between the two.

Where do we go from here? The Liason Committee came up with an appropriate decision. The system of 'clearing' minutes through Information is to operate throughout Second Semester. At its end, there is to be a further meeting which will re-examine the entire question, ascertain how the system worked, and (should it appear necessary) discuss changes.

Until *Semper* develops an efficient system of processing University papers, it is indeed comforting to see the issue seriously discussed at the level it is.

The Editor.

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT ON CAMPUS

It is hoped that at some stage in the near future, negotiations will be held between the Union, and the University Architect regarding the implementation of the University Master Plan. Any student who wishes to make an enquiry regarding this matter should contact the Union President or Secretary.

PART 2.

THERE WAS ONLY 1
A STILL SMALL

POINT IN THE
WHITENESS

2 APART FROM
THAT....

NOTHING...

THE POINT
WAS TRANSFORMED
INTO OTHERS

OUT OF NOTHING

4 AND TEARS
FELL

FOR CENTURIES

THE POINT WAS
TRANSFORMED INTO
OTHERS

OUT OF ITSELF

6

AND LAUGHTER
WAS HEARD...
POSSIBILITY.
HARMONY.



University of Queensland

Memorandum to: The Secretary,
Senate Improvements Committee.

Re: Publication of Committee Documents.

In your memorandum of 25 July, 1974, you refer to policy on the publication of committee agenda and minutes. As the nature of the material in these differs somewhat, it is probably better to consider them separately.

Committee minutes in the University are divided into two classes: "confidential" and "not for general publication". The committee will have noticed from Section (b) of the Senate resolutions of 28th March, 1974, the class of papers regarded as confidential. In respect of Senate minutes the papers relating to such items are not made available for general inspection. Other papers, those marked "not for general publication", are available for inspection by any member of the University community.

"Not available for general publication" has always been assumed to mean that they are not available to the Press for publication. *Semper Floreat* could almost certainly be regarded as a part of the Press and anything published in *Semper Floreat* could be reproduced elsewhere.

A consequence of availability for Press publication would be that the size of minutes would almost certainly be drastically reduced. If there is any possibility that an individual could be either misquoted in a set of minutes or have his remarks misinterpreted then there would be inevitable pressure which would result in the minutes becoming a rather bare skeleton of the resolutions which would not carry any flavour of the preceding debate. It is desirable that the reasons for decisions should be given if there is any doubt as to those reasons. Since the minutes are also an historical document which will be useful in conveying to future generations of historians something of the nature of the decision making process in the University in a past era, it is also desirable that they should not be condensed unduly.

What has been said above probably applied with even greater force to the lengthier papers placed before a committee. Not all committee papers which refer to an individual are printed on pink sheets; some are prepared hurriedly to get basic information and considerations before a committee and are not in final polished form. If the possibility of publication occurred, then almost certainly committee work would become less efficient since there would be a tendency to read letters to a meeting and to convey information in spoken form rather than in written form.

I have discussed your enquiry with the Vice-Chancellor and he takes the view that "not for publication" means that the material should be available for personal perusal but should not be reproduced in a newspaper, periodical or in any similar form.

If there is matter in University papers of such importance that it seems desirable to draw it to the attention of the University community, the editor of *Semper* could discuss the matter with the University Information Officer who might be able to arrange for a release on the subject.

A. R. Rayner
(S.A. Rayner)
Registrar

7th August, 1974.
SAR:DC

MALAYSIA THUMBS DOWN

'Last year the Malaysian High Commissioner to New Zealand, Mr Jack De Silva made headlines by warning politically active Malaysian students in New Zealand the consequences that awaited them at home. That threat has now become a reality in the case of Khoo Ee Liam... arrested by the security police in the early morning of February 27 at his family home in Kuala Lumpur.'

(Saliant Vol 37, No II May 29, 1974)

This action by the Malaysian government is just of many in a series of intimidatory tactics employed against Malaysian students both at home and abroad in the area of student/government relations legally preceded by the infamous 'University and Colleges Bill' (1971) (see Semper 1.8.74 "Thumbs down in Malaysia"). In both Australia and New Zealand the Malaysian High Commission has had a long history of personal political intimidation and behind the scenes activity, e.g., in 1969, the Director of the Malaysian Students Department of the Malaysian High Commission (then based in Sydney) initiated moves to set up a separatist Malaysian Students Association directly linked with the High Commission giving the latter a direct say in Malaysian students' activities. Two years later in 1971 a senior Malaysian student released a press statement in the Manawatu Evening Standard stating how he and a fellow student were (indirectly) offered \$1,500 each by the director to set up this Malaysian Students Association at Massey and Canterbury universities respectively. The Malaysian Student Association was in fact eventually established over and above student opposition and was recognized as official by the High Commission. Since then numerous students have made allegations concerning threats from the Commission, while charges of 'subversion' and Communist activity have issued forth from De Silva concerning certain student activists and activities.

Khoo Ee Liam who is the focal point of the latest series of student political intimidation was a student at Canterbury University in New Zealand from 1968 - 1971 and was one of the few Malaysian activists on campus at the time openly criticising the Malaysian government and its activities through the High Commission in New Zealand. In 1970, he was elected to the Executive of the New Zealand Union of Students Association (NZUSA) as International Officer however that same year the Labour Department refused to extend his visa and ordered him to return home. He appealed against this decision - a prominent factor in his appeal being the political consequences of returning to Malaysia. In 1971 he did eventually return to Malaysia and was taken in for questioning for a week but was allowed to leave on his father's recognisance. However, at the beginning of this year he was arrested under the Internal Securities Act (an amorphous piece of legislation similar to Northern Ireland's Special Powers

Act allowing for imprisonment for up to two years without trial). Significant in the charges against Khoo were three which related to his student activities in Australia and New Zealand:

a) That while a student at Canterbury University he "actively participated in the activities of the pro-Peking New Zealand/China Friendship Society and was in close association with known members of the New Zealand Communist Party".

b) That while in the same University "he in collaboration with two pro-Communist elements in New Zealand attempted to join the Malayan National Liberation Army of Malaysia".

c) That while a matriculation student in Melbourne, Australia, "he has studied a great variety of Communist literature and publications and on many occasions indulged in serious discussion with members of the pro-Peking/Australia China Friendship Society in order to enhance his knowledge and belief in the Communist ideology."

The campaign against Khoo's imprisonment initiated by NZUSA and The Canterbury Students Association has received wide support amongst both Malaysia and New Zealand students and promoted discussions, forums and demonstrations protesting against Khoo's arrest and its ramifications for both Malaysian and New Zealand students. That this has evoked little sympathy from the Malaysian government of the High Commission is understandable if one considers that while NZUSA was attempting to investigate Khoo's case with the Deputy-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Mr Kirk announced the adoption of the "Malay Language Test" a further restriction on Malaysian students invented by the government primarily as a means of controlling what students leave Malaysia to study overseas.

Three basic issues in the case of Khoo Ee Liam must be considered:

a) its implication for student liberty and autonomy in Australia per se.

b) its implications for both Australian and New Zealand civil liberties which have been flagrantly abused and denied not only Khoo Ee Liam but thousands of other overseas students studying in these countries.

c) the implications for Australian and New Zealand 'democratic government' and their foreign relations with countries such as Malaysia, Indonesia, etc. (i.e. economic, military, and diplomatic) which necessitates an abuse of civil domestic government as seen in the treatment of visitors, students, etc. from South East Asia in regard to



Khoo Ee Liam "indulged in serious discussion ... in order to enhance his belief in Communist ideology."

civil rights and political liberties.

Khoo's campaign has now moved to Australia and has been well supported in Melbourne and Canberra receiving aid from AUS in Melbourne however it is necessary for Australian students to realize the full ramifications of Khoo's case and to evaluate any official response in the light of these ramifications.

M.B. Wilkinson
(Further information contact
AUS, 97 Drummond Street,
Carlton, 3053, Victoria.

Ed Note: Another Malaysian student in a similar situation (facing possible arrest and detention should he return to Malaysia) may be coming to speak at the University of Queensland in the near future.)

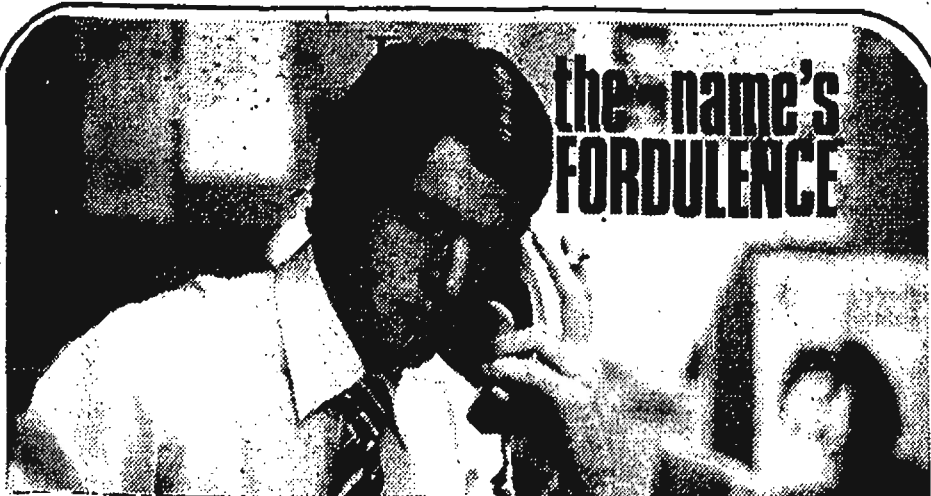
SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1974 - "DAY OF SOLIDARITY WITH CHILEAN PEOPLE" DEMONSTRATION.

Victor Jara, the famous Chilean national singer, was murdered by the Military Junta. He had been singing for the workers, the farmers and miners from the copper and saltpetre mines, and the students knew and sang his songs. Together with the *Quilapayun* a group of singers well-known also outside Chile, which he had founded - he travelled throughout the country to make the people familiar with the Popular Unity programme. Together with five thousand other patriots, he was detained in Santiago's National Stadium where this ardent patriot and member of the Central Committee of the Chilean Communist Party was tortured before his life was wiped out. Witnesses have told the public how Victor Jara died: "He was brought along to the National Stadium. He brought along his faithful friend - his guitar - and began to sing. The detainees took up the melody even though the guards threatened to open fire. On the order of an officer, the soldiers cut off Victor's hands. He could accompany himself no more; nevertheless he carried on the song with a weakening voice. With a rifle barrel they broke Victor's skull, then hanged him in front of the tribune in order to deter the detainees."



THE ENVIRONMENTALIST by Richard Blundell





The sun, I recall, beat down mercilessly out of the usual burnished sky.

All was quiet, a petrified pause in the torrid percolation of protocol, constitutional transmogrification, crash courses in etiquette, heraldics, elocution, and the sequential epiphenomena associated with the successful delivery of a foetal kingdom.

Feet ensheathed in patent Italian leather, French suede, and spit-polished GP boots sweltered and went to sleep, despite shifting weight and figeting toes. Steaming bodies swathed in the various epitomes of military and civilian sartorial elegance began to drip and prick. Eyes flickered apprehensively from the champagne tent to the dais.

A lone eagle spiralled listlessly on the thermal shimmering above the crowded lawns. Somewhere a dog barked. It could have been a signal.

The bandmaster was at that instant galvanised into a remarkable metamorphosis indicated by a flutter of the right eyelid. The brass took this cue and launched into a stirring rendition of "My Queensland 'Tis of Thee".

The caerimonium caerimoniorum had commenced.

As the band struck up, the French doors onto the Western patio were flung open and two pages dressed in jungle green blouses and peanut-brown leotards embellished with gold alchemical symbols for copper, rutile, iron and carbon, strode pompously out of the Palace.

They were followed by four Aides de Camp, one each from the Air Defence Group, the Seaboard Defence Service, the Land Defence Force, and the Riot and Insurrection Squad.

Next came the Palace Secret Service, in their smashing Scarlet Ceremonial Dress, embroidered with gold, and set off by flowing steel blue silk capes. They formed a human cell around the Primus Inter Pares (the term was chosen by the Great Man Himself, to demonstrate his humility, modesty and erudition).

His regalia comprised the piece de resistance of the Palace tailor's repertoire.

The koala skin jackboots folded soft as silk about his feet and calves, their long winter fur rippling as they moved. Tucked into the boot collars were the ballooning legs of a pair of impeccable moleskin trousers. They were collected at the waist by a sixteen-strand hand-plaited kangaroo skin belt secured with a carved platypus bill buckle. The embossing here carried the new nation's coat of arms, surmounted by a kernal, and underscored by her motto in Japanese.

Overshadowing the criss-crossed scarlet Sashes of State were the P.I.P.'s campaign medals. The waiting party distinguished His South African Emergency Star, the High Court Expediency Cross, the Deluge Desipement Decoration, the Ethnic Toleration Medal and the Conservation Crises Cross and Bars among all the others.

As the procession wound its way towards the dais, a wave of murmured approval rose from the awed gathering. It was truly a magnificent spectacle.

Behind the vanguard, various foreign dignitaries ambled with practiced nonchalant dignity, a trifle chagrined at this over-powering demonstration of splendour. Particularly slighted was the delegation from Canberra, Australia, who had avoided Press inquiries about the new Diplomatic Corps Uniform with gleeful smugness. This was to be their first day in the public eye, and planned as an event to both outshine the new nation's Chief Executive and subtly illustrate the Old Country's distaste for the whole ceremony.

The official party made its way onto the dais and formed in carefully choreographed juxtaposition while the band executed the flourishing finale of the new national anthem. Then a hush fell through the assemblage.

Shoulders were rebraced, jaws clamped, backs stiffened, rumpled uniforms and morning suits surreptitiously pulled straight. The gravity of the moment weighed silently upon the entire gathering.

Then the Secret Service block opened up and the Great Man stepped forward to where the Chancellor of the Exchequer waited.

The Chancellor, previously an extremely successful accountant for a giant consortium of nibbling knob fame, held the crown upon its velvet cushion. The crown, wrought in rare metals wrenched from the forests and beaches of the southern part of the nation was encrusted with opals, agate and meticulously fashioned thunderegg cores. Mounted at the fore of the crown was a sparkling diamond southern cross; the ultimate transformation of coal blazing in the scorching sunlight. Surrounding this piece was a 5 cm wide letter Q, formed in fine neon tubing, a miracle of Japanese micro-circuitry. As the crowd watched, the letter Q flashed from blue to green, the national colours.

The Chancellor smiled with lubricated unctuousness. Then the Great Man raised his hands to his helmet.

A solitary drum commenced a subdued roll.

The helmet was removed from the rugged head. The Chancellor reached forward to the bowed pate, and positioned the crown.

The drum roll cut with a clash of cymbals and three rousing cheers rung above the manicured gardens.

The Great Man smiled benignly, waved one triumphant hand, then the Secret Service cell closed in again and the official party slowly disappeared back into the Palace.

As the crowd launched itself at the champagne tent, I confess I noticed a lump in my throat. It had been a truly magnificent performance. The impact of finally being a bona fide Civis Queenslandia filled me with a smouldering pride. And, as I remembered the disappearing Australian delegation, I had to give way to suppressed mirth.

The whole John was on Canberra.

Peter Ford

ON THE LEFT terry gygar

IN REPLY TO THE WOMEN'S RIGHTS OPEN LETTER

It seems I am not the only one with a working knowledge of popular labels - the self-elected members of the women's rights committee seem very adept at labelling any dissenting voices as spokesmen for the "conservative right". I suppose I can look forward to being progressively labelled as a "DLP Stooze", "Fascist" and "CIA henchman" as my level of unpopularity with the left rises.

It would appear ladies, that I am not the only one with doubts about the legality of reconstituting the women's rights committee - or haven't you noticed that the Union President, Secretary, Chairman of Legal Standing Committee, etc., agree that the motion should be re-committed to make it legal?

I thank you for the compliment of saying I spoke most eloquently against the motion - but were you so enthralled that you didn't notice what I said? I did not speak against the establishment of a women's rights committee, only against the method used to constitute it.

I didn't vote against the motion because I am not opposed to a women's rights committee - I didn't vote for it because I could not condone the method used to constitute the committee.

If it is "conservative" to want the Union run legally, then I plead guilty of conservatism.

TRADE UNION DEMOCRACY?

If you wonder why we have so many strikes perhaps the procedures at the Builders Laborers' Meeting on 31st July will give you a clue.

After a mass meeting at Roma Street a vote for strike action was taken by show of hands and Union State Secretary "Democratic" Dobinson declared the motion carried. This was followed by an uproar from the rank and file and demands for a proper count.

Eventually Dobinson held a proper count with the members filing past tellers and scrutineers and - surprise! surprise! - it turned out that in fact 350 were against the motion and 268 in favour. It would be an act of overwhelming charity to believe that Dobinson didn't see the 80-odd majority in the first count.

Is it any wonder that the State Government wants court controlled secret ballots for Union Elections and strike votes?

CREDIBILITY-GAP DEPARTMENT.

Remember that statement made by M/s Elizabeth Reid (Gough's advisor on women's issues) just a short time ago? It went something like this:

"the sincerity and credibility of this Government will be measured by the implementation of its child care and pre-school education plans"

Then on Wednesday, 31st July, Gough announced that the \$130 million dollar child care programme promised as an election carrot had been shelved.

When asked her opinion of this move the best M/s Reid could muster was a tight lipped "no comment!"

And the credibility (and sincerity?) gap widens?



SEMPER FLOREAT
VOLUME 44,
NUMBER 10.
15TH AUGUST, 1974

Simply trust:
Do not let the petals flutter down,
Just like that?



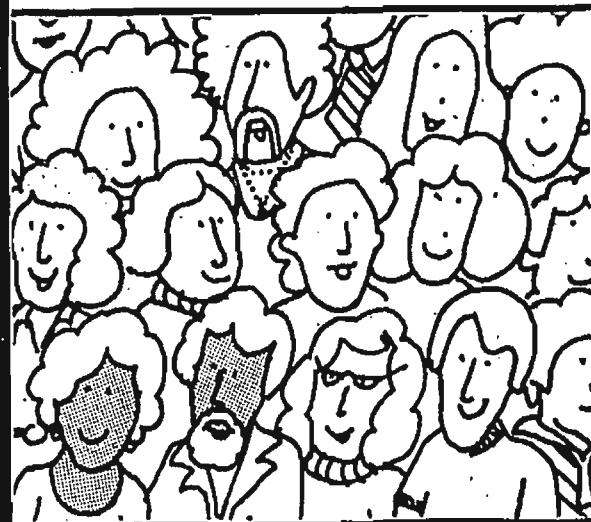
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RESIDENT HEADACHE: The Annual General Elections, Expo-Uni '74, Semper Finances.

EEK!! A REALITY!



Join the
policy team
in 1975



Each year the Public Service Board recruits about 30 young men and women whose varied interests and achievements suggest that they will be able to respond quickly to the demands of public administration.

In January, 1975, a new group of administrative trainees will begin a twelve months' program of training and developmental work. In Canberra they will experience a range of Public Service activities and work-styles in the central policy making areas of the Australian Public Service.

In 1976 they will take up posts in the Australian Public Service.

Administrative trainees receive salaries ranging from \$6,250 to \$7,423 p.a. depending on the level of degree held.

If you are a graduate or a final year student and want to know about joining the Administrative Trainee Scheme in 1975 (or about other opportunities for graduate employment), contact the Public Service Inspector at:

Australian Government Centre,
295 Ann Street, BRISBANE, QLD. 4000
Telephone 25 0122

Applications should reach us not later than 30 August 1974.

AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC SERVICE

jim varghese

CAT DIDN'T PUSSYFOOT

INTRODUCTION to a report on the activities of Union office-bearers, executives and councillors by the Union President, Jim Varghese.

Since 1967, the University of Queensland Union has tended to be a confused melting pot of division, power struggles, general mal-administration and half-baked experimentation. Presidents have been hampered by Union Council and vice-versa. In many ways, 1973 was the highpoint of these forces. The financial and administrative aspects of the Union were in need of overhaul. The staff situation, particularly in the Refectory, was in a state of almost complete demoralisation. Politically, the credibility of the Union with students and the wider community was at an all time low. Indeed, its image was generally one of vociferous notoriety.

This was the context in which the Community Action Team was formed with the elections for the 1974 Union Council in view. C.A.T. contended that the crisis facing the Union demanded bold and imaginative policies combined with a sound and practical administration. This meant giving far more support to student groups within the University and eventually to groups outside. In short, C.A.T. sought a Union which accommodated a re-thinking of motives, not geared to any particular ideological or intellectual viewpoint. To this end, C.A.T., after overwhelmingly winning the elections dissolved itself as a strict ticket or caucus body and adopted the consensus approach.

With this approach, it has to date, successfully carried out its election policy programmes. It would be appropriate now to go through these programmes one by one as they were basically set out in the 1973 election policy platform.

ON CAMPUS

THE UNION AS AN EFFECTIVE ACADEMIC PRESSURE GROUP FOR THE STUDENT:

The Union received a major setback in January, 1974, when the Union-backed Learning Exchange project fell through. Many C.A.T. members saw this exchange as a lynch-pin for departmental action, semester review, as well as an alternative University educational process. The project largely fell through because key personnel had left the University or the State. Nonetheless through executive and education committee action, the Union has managed to achieve the following:

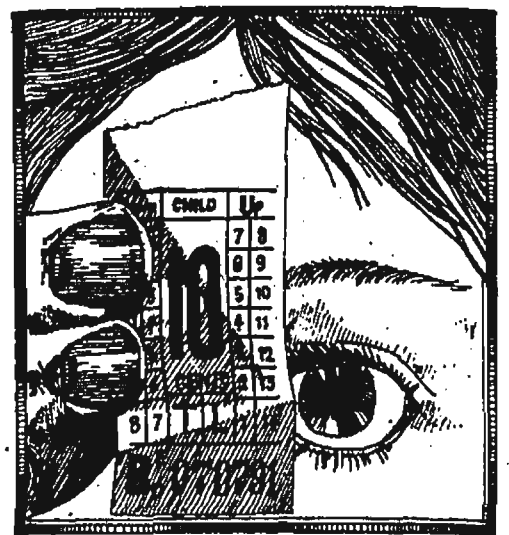
1. Gained student representation on the sacrosanct Senate Appeals Committee.
2. Secured substantial student representation on the vital semester Planning and Quota Committees.
3. Witnessed the historic increase of student representation on the University Senate from one to three, under the revised University Act.
4. Presented a radical and challenging Common Roll Submission for the re-structure of the Professorial Board. This basically calls for the Professorial Board to be directed elected by all staff and students of the University.
5. Successfully persuaded the Professorial Board to over-rule its previous decision and re-institute the 10 minute perusal time and two day swot-vac period. The Union will shortly be making another submission for a week long swot-vac period for the November examinations and for the relaxation of rules relating to exclusions.
6. Actively co-operated with the University in producing a Semester Assessment Questionnaire which was sent to a computerised cross section of students. The results should soon be available for publication.
7. Inaugurated a Semester Review Programme for the second semester. This will involve an intense lecture-room campaign during selected weeks of second semester. Its aim will be to collect and collate Semester grievances and present an appropriate submission to the University.
8. Drawing up plans for assessment of lecturing staff and action against oppressive work loads.

9. Given meaningful support to the Overseas Students Service with respect to quotas and introduction of English classes.
10. Made representations for a number of individual students on Faculty and Departmental level. For example, over 500 students were successful in re-enrolling after the receipt of exclusion notices.
11. Resurrected a moribund special Senate Improvements sub-committee on problems facing part-time students; problems such as parking, late fees, and general semester-related difficulties.
12. Successfully presented Orientation
1. A submission in conjunction with the Australian Union of Students (AUS) for an increase in the incidental allowance, and for a complete review of the Tertiary Assistance Scheme.
2. A very determined approach to the A.U.C. for greater funds for capital expenditure. This has resulted in the successful recommendation to Council to rescind the proposed \$20 Entrance Fee for all new students to the University.
3. After tough negotiations between the union and administration it was agreed that the deadline for payment of second semester services fee be extended to August 20th, and the late fee remain at \$10. On July 29, students may recall, the union advised its members to ignore fines concerning late payment as this would involve a \$20 late fee; the deadline had been June 19th. The Union's case was largely based on lack of adequate publicity. In 1975, it is hoped that there should be one service charge for the entire year, a refund being available to those students not continuing studies beyond first semester.
4. Successfully inaugurated a free Legal Aid Service through the Public Rights

Week as a person - rather than a mass-oriented, ideological flea market introduction to the University educational process.

STUDENT COSTS AND SERVICES:

The main work done by the Union here is:



"A remarkably frustrating time in attempts to gain student transport concessions..."

Committee. This service (two solicitors are employed part-time) has assisted over 500 students.

5. The Union has had a remarkably frustrating time in attempts to gain student transport concessions and hitching points throughout the city and suburbs. It has thoroughly utilised all the correct channels to no avail. Success in this area may be dependent upon direct action.
6. In order to publicise student services (especially discounts in the shopping arcade) the Union has produced the first of three envisaged colour films. This film has been screened regularly in the Schoneil Theatre attracting considerable interest (at times bordering on hilarity).
7. A submission is being prepared within the union for a child-care centre on University grounds. The Australian Universities' Commission (AUC) has advised the Union to forward such a submission directly to the Federal Government.

8. Conducted a very effective campaign to highlight the accommodation and housing problem of Queensland University.

This has resulted in:

- (a) 25% membership of the University Housing Authority which will eventually set up students' units in the St. Lucia area.
- (b) Instigating and successfully co-operating with the University in producing an Accommodation and Housing Survey. The results of this should be available for publication shortly.
- (c) A successful appeal to the general public to offer accommodation to students.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

This year, Clubs and Societies has certainly been revitalised. In 1973, their budget was only \$5,500. The Union has increased this to \$10,000. In 1975, as a result of the fee rise, it will be even higher. A submission has also been presented to the A.U.C. for two floors of the Relaxation Block for Clubs and Societies in the 1976-78 Triennium. In contrast to the last couple of years, Clubs and Societies can look forward to greater recognition as well as rosy subsidies from the Union in the near future.

The "Room" is now part of the University's Clubs and Societies structure. The Union is and will continue to give active support to this peer-group counselling and conversation area. In this second semester Union Council plans to use one of the room's cubicles as a referral point for collation of semester grievances, on a roster basis. It is also planned to publicise the "Room" on Schoneil Theatre Advertisements.

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

A number of accomplishments were recorded in this realm. These include:

1. Re-introduction of Commemoration Week as a campus celebration. This took the form of the "Its" Festival and was implemented with gusto and frivolity. Bad weather and inappropriate timing limited massive student

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Old Community gets union going

CYNICISM towards the relevance and function of student unions abounds as ever, often with good reason. One characteristic attitude sketches the union bureaucracy as a form dominating its content. It little matters, so goes the maxim, who holds office - the union remains irrelevant to student needs and concerns. A more bitter cliché speaks of "toy parliaments for aspiring student politicians". This, unfortunately, has too often been the case.

The recent elections at Monash university (TLD 15) illustrate what may be a resurgence of optimism in student government. Certainly something of the kind is in operation at Queensland university, and the catch-word is "community".

Late 1973 saw the election of a loosely constituted Community Action Ticket (CAT) composed predominantly of small-c christians and humanists committed to a "vision" (this in itself is a welcome change) of facilitating the experience of community. With 21 of its 22 candidates elected in a not

unusual low voter turn-out, "community" was to refer to both the student body and the wider metropolitan population.

The January flood tested the latter aspect, resulting in the mobilisation of many students to flood relief work in the surrounding suburbs. Within the student body, 1974 will see the demise of the booze and prank commem activities with a student mardi gras and mini Nimbin festival by the university lake. Struggles around ideological purity have all but vanished within the union and concern is obvious at every turn with the implementation of policy statements. One telling aspect of this year's office bearers is the unusual degree of cooperation; another is the strength of the union executive in its dealings with the university administration which have been characterised by a lack of submissiveness, and a positive struggle against its paternalism.

Much, however, remains to be implemented; a union restructure which the 1973 Radical Action Ticket (RAT) failed to accomplish, and movement into serious structural criticism within the university are two of the present deficiencies.

The "Community Action" union will be, for the Queensland campus, a test case of student government and student politics. Frustrations growing out of extra-structural political movements may lead to an optimism in the efficiency and efficacy of somewhat bureaucratic organisations. There is reason to believe that this is the "right" union at a time when previously rejected concepts of organisation are emerging for re examination.

CHRIS ENGLISH

THE UNION 1974

participation. "Its" success was very well visually portrayed by Semper's centre-fold colour coverage. One significant aspect of the Union Festival was the demise of booze and pranks activities which previously characterised commemoration week.

2. In 1973 Activities was allocated \$3,150. This year it was allocated \$7,800. This, coupled with a very able Activities Director, has somewhat fulfilled the election promise of stimulating a diverse cultural activity by more use of the forum areas, Schonell Theatre Complex (Especially with Cement Box) and the relaxation block. Bad weather to date has prevented effective utilisation of the lake area and thereby the hopes for a Nimbin style Contact Environment. Nonetheless, Union Members have clearly enjoyed the Union Nites, folk concerts, pop bands, drama and pottery workshops, poetry readings, etc.
3. Proposals for a licensed students club were examined but for a number of legal and financial reasons, it was found to be unfeasible and undesirable. However, plans for a licensed Schonell Theatre Restaurant are under way and a submission has already been presented to the A.U.C. for the 1976-78 Triennium.
4. The Union has investigated the possibilities of setting up an F.M. Radio Station. The Media Committee has submitted a lengthy report on the subject. Two representatives of the committee have already attended a conference in Sydney with a view to facilitate its introduction to this campus. The Union fee rise submission to the Senate allocated \$65,000 in 1975 to allow a campus radio station to be set up.

5. As promised, the Union has expanded the food co-op and provided more variety and better service, and a professional manager, Mr. Alan Barr, has been employed to make sure that this is the case.
6. Likewise, as promised, the Union has maintained the second hand book shop.

ADMINISTRATION

In the areas of Administration, a number of measures have been taken that should be of lasting benefit. These are:

1. Re-structured the Theatre and Housing Committees. House Committee is now a manageable committee of 10, two of whom are Senate Representatives. Previously it had 15 members, three of whom were University representatives. Theatre Committee is now an advisory cohesive body of 9 voting members. Previously, it was a conglomeration of various interest groups with too much vested interest. The re-structure basically gives the Theatre Manager more autonomy and thereby more initiative.
2. Abolished the three co-equal supervisor system of Refectory Management which led to confusion and considerable inefficiency and created the position of Refectory Manager. Mr. John Perry holds the Union's appointment.
3. The President has instituted regular meetings of Union Departmental Heads and office bearers to ensure the efficient overall day to day administration.
4. All managerial staff are responsible to Council through House Committee. Previously there was no clear distinction on this matter.



James C N Varghese, B.A. Honours (History). President of the Union, 1974.

5. Joined the Australian Institute of Management to ensure that permanent staff heads keep up with up-to-date information and training.
6. A plan has been drawn up with practical proposals to streamline the Union's Committees. This plan (adopted by the latest meeting of Council) suggests the appointment of convenors rather than committees with special areas of activities, e.g. Union Festival, Music Room, Expo-Uni, guest speakers and social action; and further to build a Union Committee structure wherein lines of responsibility are clearly stated.
7. Greater autonomy will be conferred on the Herston and Turbot Street areas for expenditure on their respective financial resources.
8. Concerted effort will be made to streamline the Executive of the Union involving greater integration of AUS into the mainstream of Union Administration. This will involve the AUS secretarial position on the University of Queensland Union being incorporated into the position and duties of the General Vice-President.

ments in the refectory. External catering has been boosted together with accompanying improvements in quality and service. Refectory staff morale has improved and a number of small changes have been effected in the refectory administration. As second semester progresses, students will gradually witness a quasi-transformation of the refectory. This would include a variety of menus, pizzas, pancakes and imported quality foods.

4. The most solid and difficult achievement of the year has been the determined decision to complete the kitchen extensions. These extensions have suffered phenomenal increases in construction costs since first planned in 1969, as this brief table will readily indicate:

1970	..	Estimated Cost ...	\$110,000
1972	..	Estimated Cost ...	\$240,000
1974	..	Estimated Cost ...	\$550,000

In 1970 the Union could only afford to build foundations and a steel frame. In 1972 the Commonwealth Government announced a free University education system but they did not guarantee Union funds. As a result bank finance was not assured hence the project was abandoned. Since 1974 was the THIRD time tenders were called it was a case of "now or never".

Accordingly, the Union moved swiftly and rushed through a 62% fee rise in order to be assured of the necessary bank overdraft to complete the kitchen extensions. By doing so, Union Council

continued overleaf

REFECTORY

This has continually been one of the worst features of previous Union administrations. A number of measures have been taken to rectify this critical area of the Union's operations. These have included:

1. Late last year C.A.T. councillors attempted an experiment with layout of tables in order to make the refectory more amenable to human encounter. Unfortunately, the results of the experiment seem to suggest that the present layout was the most functional and practical one. Nonetheless, it is still intended to make the refectory more aesthetic and friendly with the plans underway for greenery, a large art mural and some form of music to make the atmosphere more convivial.
2. Called in Management Consultants to help re-arrange the whole organisational structure of the Refectory. This has resulted in the creation of the position of Refectory Manager and the help of Management Consultants in selecting a suitable Manager.
3. About two and a half months ago a very competent and innovative refectory manager, Mr. John Perry, was appointed. He has already achieved some remarkable achieve-



a painting from the annual union festival, May 24th '74.



THE COMMUNITY ACTION TICKET - ANOTHER UNION FARCE ?

This year students are faced with yet another 'ticket' to vote for in the Annual General Elections. Last year the R.A.T.'s this year the C.A.T.'s. I find this phenomena disturbing for experience shows that 'tickets' generally do more harm than good for the Union and ultimately, for its members.

My assessment is that C.A.T. is a group of people, who like many others, want to get control of the Union. In the past, as individuals, C.A.T. candidates have failed to get the positions they wanted. Now they band together to present a united 'con-man' front. Are YOU going to be a typically gullible student?

David R. Boughen.
(Honorary Treasurer 1972
Chairman, Union House Committee 1973)

An indication of some concern about the Community Action Ticket was expressed in a constitutionally illegal leaflet published in the election period

in 1973. The comments extracted above make interesting reading at this stage after 8 months of Union affairs.

The Editor

THE UNION 1974 cont

continued from previous page

recognised that the existing refectory facilities were only designed for 2,000 meals a day during a characteristic period and yet they were catering for 6,000 meals. It was therefore decided that the kitchen extensions must be completed if food quality was to be improved, long queues were to be eliminated and external catering was to be boosted. In all, the main achievements in the refectory have been that firm financial and administrative foundations have been set that should benefit students for years to come. Indeed, if profits from external catering continue to make its upward climb, general refectory prices will almost certainly become lower in the near future.

UNION FINANCES

Union finances have always been a

source of headaches and frustrations for many Union administrations. To appreciate the full significance of the Union's financial situation a number of areas must be examined.

Firstly, the Union's overdraft: we started the financial year carrying an overdraft from previous years, in excess of \$375,000. This represents in part an amount still owing on the Schonell complex and other previous development projects of the Union. In order to cater for the increased demand for refectory facilities, the Union has been forced to apply for an extensions of its overdraft to over \$500,000.

To further complicate matters, cash flows indicate that, during the months of November through to February, the Union will exceed its overdraft limit by another quarter of a million dollars. Another area which emphasises this

critical financial state is the Trading Operations, which includes the Refectory, Schonell Theatre, Union Shop, Music Room, Commercial arcade, Co-operative and other associated undertakings. Towards the end of 1973, we made a trading loss of \$74,000 and this year we have budgeted for a loss of around \$75,000. Although this last figure is grim, it does in fact, indicate an improvement on previous years as it includes in part an interest payment of \$20,000 on our overdraft. Hence the real budgeted trading loss is estimated at \$54,000.

The 1974 Union has attempted to rectify the situation through a number of measures. These were:

1. Successfully passed a 62% fee rise which was subsequently unanimously approved by the University Senate. This was absolutely necessary if the Union was to continue its services and at the same time be a financially viable body. However, with respect to the fee rise, it must be remembered that the Union was placed in a state of emergency. It had to make a decision on the fee rise in three weeks in order to give the Commonwealth Bank the necessary financial assurance before it approved a bank overdraft of \$550,000, to complete the kitchen extensions. In short, there was no time for a referendum so Council had to opt for the two consecutive meetings of council to make a decision on the fee rise. Besides, it must be recalled that C.A.T. election policy was to "SUPPORT A FEE RISE IF ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY". Needless to reiterate, the fee rise was absolutely necessary and has also meant fulfilling the AUC recommendation to catch up with the national Union fee average.

2. Made determined approaches to the University and AUC for extra grants. As a result, the AUC is expected to be sympathetic to the Union's submission for \$435,000 for the 1976-78 triennium planned capital expenditure and the University is expected to contribute an extra \$40,000 towards the completion of the kitchen extensions. Indeed because the Union is reasonably impressed with its AUC encounter, it has decided to rescind the proposed entrance fee of \$20 to new students of the University. The intention of this entrance fee was to provide for more funds for capital expenditure.

3. The general administrative overhaul



"only through the interacting combination of councillors of differing shades of political opinion..."

especially the appointment of the refectory Manager and the boosting of external catering.

4. In keeping with large commercial undertakings, finance office has instituted continuing re-appraisals of accounting procedures and fiscal policies.
5. Union Council has adopted a very tight revenue budget. Nonetheless, it still provides for increases in expenditure in cultural and social fields.

	1973	1974
Activities	3150	7800
Clubs & Societies	5500	10,000
Donations & Grants	5	1025
Social Action	700	1500

A look at the budget deficit is instructive.

1973 Budget Deficit	\$31,815
1974 Budget Deficit	\$11,256

However, it must be pointed out that the 1974 budget deficit could go as high as \$20,000 (or more) because of the decision of Union Council to have postal ballots for all members during the coming student elections. Overall, budgeting has been in keeping with C.A.T. policy of providing members with cultural and social facilities but at the same time maintaining a solid degree of financial responsibility and growth. Naturally, many of our expenses are beyond our control, for example, wages. Over the last twelve months, wages have risen dramatically, as this brief table will indicate (at this point in time ALL 1974 figures have increased);

Permanent Female		Casual Female	
1.2.73	\$44-21	Feb. '73	\$1.21 hour
28.12.73	\$67-40	Dec. '73	\$1.94 hour
Cleaners Permanent		Administration	
29.5.73	\$61-81	Feb. '73	\$49.60
17.4.74	\$80-35	20.2.74	\$71.75

Obviously, budgets can be put right

A NEW, ALMOST SPIRITUAL, QUALITY...

ANALYSIS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND UNION - 1974

Student apathy at the University of Queensland reached an all time high in 1973. However, those students who made the effort to vote at the general election overwhelmingly supported a team, which espoused ideals of breaking down the anonymity of the individual by developing 'community' feeling on the campus and in relation to the society outside. At the same time this team pledged itself to re-establishing the credibility of the union by implementing extensive administrative and financial reforms and reorganisation.

Because of the extremely ambitious programme, many students, especially those both cynical and apathetic, felt that this union would probably collapse by January, leaving the union in '74 to the haphazard arrangements of previous years: with the council divided within itself and opposed to the Executive.

However, this has not been the case, and one of the strongest, most successful unions in the recent history of this university has evolved.

This union, which began as idealistically has remained so, partially because of the vision held by members of the Executive and council. Union President, Jim Varghese said:

The very fact that I still keep this vision and still believe it, and I believe, try and practice it is significant. Most political pundits say that after being on the job for more than half a year you lose all your human vitality and just become a bureaucrat. I feel that as a person I have proved this to be completely wrong. This vision, which will probably never be fulfilled must be kept alive if we are to continue to make a useful contribution to society.

This idealism of the union has however, been tempered by experience. And although some may feel that it has developed into yet another bureaucratic institution, it is probably only because of the enormity of the changes needed in the administrative and financial aspects of the union. Because of the critical financial position and the need for administrative maintenance when they came to office, this union has not been able to implement the 'community action' with the vigor many, including members of the council and Executive, would have liked to have seen. This semester, Jim Varghese feels that this should improve as many of the administrative chores have now been fulfilled. Until the union achieves student credibility by proving itself administratively it cannot hope to be the guiding force socially and intellectually it could be otherwise.

In accordance with this belief, this group has been operating on a low-key level, encouraging students

A QUESTION OF BALANCE ?



"A consensus approach, necessary because there was found to be a tremendous variety of ideas and beliefs ... a group decision, richer because of the variety of its components ..."

to participate by providing avenues for this participation (for example, Union Nites, workshops, clubs and societies etc), and by encouraging an intellectual participation with forums and other consciousness raising activities.

Perhaps because of this rather low-key approach to social issues and the lack of communication to the students as to the achievements of the union, this year's union may seem little different, to the average student (is there such a thing?) to the unions of the past few years. This can perhaps be related to the nature of the group now in office. At the beginning of the year, the 'ticket' or caucus approach was abandoned in preference to a con-

sensus approach to the problems of running the students' union. This was necessary, because among those subscribing to the ideal of 'community', which by its very nature means different things to different people, there was found to be a tremendous variety of ideas and beliefs. Hence through respect and discussion a group decision can be achieved, richer because of the variety of its components and not polarised by dogmatic oneupmanship. Combined with this is Jim Varghese's dislike of the "great demagogue approach", hence there have not been many occasions for boasting of achievements, as the position is not regarded as an 'ego-trip' for the members of the council or Executive.

Due to this consensus approach, without the destructive polarisation of previous years, this union has been able to implement changes which will guarantee the future of the body. By 1976, providing there is not a recession or depression, the University of Queensland Union should be one of the richest student unions in Australia (this is due to general financial re-organisation and the fee rise next year), and is appropriate when it is recognised that it is the largest student union in Australia (i.e. as a component of A.U.S.)

This year's group which contains individuals from both extremes of the political spectrum and as a unit would probably be regarded as being "moderately left of centre" has destroyed the myth that only the conservatives have the mandate for successful administrative and financial organisation and reforms, by implementing more administrative and financial reforms than any other union, thereby re-establishing the U.Q.U. as both a credible and viable organisation.

The fact that student unions are elected for a one year term has hampered this year's union in the effective implementation of its policy platform. More than half of its term has been taken up with administrative duties quite apart from the promises on which it was elected. However, after one semester members of the Community Action Team can say that all the planks of their platform have been fulfilled. Although because of the time factor the implementation of some of these statements, although satisfactory in that they have been attempted (a unique claim for any elected group, on campus or outside), Jim Varghese and others feel that a great deal could yet be accomplished. This is especially with regard to what was seen as the hopefully logical out-

'CONSIDERABLE VIGOR'

out by such increases with significant, at times catastrophic, effects on the Union's finances. 1974 is a particularly difficult year in this respect. Inflation and wages are meteoric. Indeed financial affairs in general are in a state of flux and uncertainty. Nonetheless, the University of Queensland Union (1974) is determined to set a firm financial foundation for the future. Accordingly it is confident that the Union will sail through the present financial storms without a decrease in service to its members.

SEMPER FLOREAT

Perhaps one of the most significant achievements on the overall union perspective has been the development of the student newspaper, Semper Floreat. This 1974 Semper, in many ways, finely attuned to the Community orientation of the Union - more by coincidence than by design. Its quality and professionalism would undoubtedly rank it as among the best student newspapers from Australian campuses. More importantly, Semper has managed to reach a far greater cross-section of students than in any previous year. It is only a matter of time before it becomes a very widely-read and influential campus publication. Certainly, it shows potential of developing into a significant metropolitan newspaper should financial and distribution problems be overcome.

OFF CAMPUS

THE UNION AND THE WIDER COMMUNITY

1. The most significant and dramatic activity in this area was during the Australia Day floods. It was the St. Lucia communications centre for "Operation Clean-Up" - mammoth and messy tasks of clearing up the St. Lucia area. In all, hundreds of students rallied to help flood victims in this and other areas of Brisbane. They joined hands with volunteers from all over Queensland. The traditional "ivory tower" image of the University was seen to be a myth. What emerged was potentially the beginnings of a concerned and community conscious University.

2. The Union with close AUS liaison also distributed food and clothing to the Red Cross and to the Black Community. It also set up a student flood appeal fund; the President went on an interstate whirlwind appeal which

raised over \$2,000. The great bulk of this money has been distributed among dozens of flood affected students from Queensland University, Queensland Institute of Technology and Kelvin Grove Teachers' College.

3. Through the Youth Electoral Lobby (YEL) the Union has attempted to influence political attitudes of the youth in the community on matters directly affecting them. As a pioneer political movement YEL was relatively successful. It hosted a well-attended meet-and-quiz the Senate candidates at the Mayne Hall in early April. The sudden announcement of the double dissolution, however, prevented YEL from being properly conveyed to the public. Nonetheless, it has established itself on a number of tertiary institutions in Queensland and could well influence the public attitude on such issues as

luncheon, held after the debate was a revealing encounter between some students, mainly Union Councillors, and Senior Academic Staff of this university. The debate, shortly to be screened on ABC television, will reveal an interesting and lively facet of academia to the wider community.

2. Plans for "Expo-Uni '74" are already well under way for September, 13 and 14 of this year. The theme of Expo-Uni will be the potential of the University to solve some of the problems facing twentieth century Man. It is being planned with gusto and on a far larger scale than last year's effort. It is hoped that the Minister for Education, Mr. Kim E. Beazley, will open Expo-Uni on September 14th, at 1.30 pm amidst the releasing of hundreds of Action for World Development (AWD) balloons and an aviation display over the campus.

St Lucia Flood Relief Depot

be repealed with the view of giving blacks equal standing in the Australian community.

(b) Demand that the University of Queensland offer courses in black studies relevant to the Australian Aboriginal.

3. Participated and given some financial support to the anti-freeway protest movement. In fact, the Activities Director and an active Education Committee member were arrested for their concern on this issue.
4. Given considerable financial support to the Council for Democracy in Schools. One of the aims of this Council is to safeguard the rights of students in Queensland High Schools.
5. Given some material support to the

Senator Byrne
DLP

Tor Hundloe and Jan McNicol
Environment



A prophetic snapshot by Greg Perry at the Youth Electoral Lobby Symposium held in Mayne Hall, 11th April.



The Freeway Protest and Compensation activities included a march from the Markwell Street Headquarters in Bowen Hills to the Main Roads Dept.

education, health, conscription, and foreign policy in future State and Federal elections. It was unfortunate that AUS showed lack of political foresight by not adopting the concept of YEL at its January Annual Council meeting.

SPECIAL COMMUNITY PROJECTS

1. The ABC televised Oxford Union debate was in many ways an interesting exercise in bridging the gap between town and gown. A capacity crowd of students and non-students attended the debate in the Mayne Hall entitled: "That Universities Are A Haven For The Immature". The Union

There will be a special Expo-Uni Semper Floreat detailing various university facets of the central "community contribution" theme. It will also introduce the various departments and their displays.

3. Established contact with and publicised the Spastic Welfare League. The Union recently provided the Schonell Theatre Foyer for a Spastic Welfare Display, arranged a forum and supported a collection.

4. Inaugurated a couple of charity drives for an orphanage and for U.N.I.C.E.F. work in Africa. Proceeds from a charity film premiere in the Schonell Theatre on Tuesday, 3rd September will go to U.N.I.C.E.F.

5. Currently establishing contact with services clubs, e.g. Apex, Lions, Rotary, Good Neighbour Council Movement, and the St. Lucia Community Association.

6. Set up a Student-Police relations group. Unfortunately, the group at this stage only shows potential and has not had the chance to prove itself.

SOCIAL ACTION

On the level of social action the Union has been quietly but determinedly active. This is exemplified by the following:

1. The Aboriginal Tent Embassy was substantially financed by the Union's Social Action Committee.
2. The Union has forthrightly come out in the media calling for the repeal of Queensland Aboriginal Acts. It highlighted the powers of these Acts to break-up families and restrict movement of persons. Union Council on the 1st August approved the following two resolutions to be put to referendum at the coming Annual General Elections:

(a) Demand of the Queensland Government that the 1971 Queensland Aborigines Act, the 1971 Queensland Torres Strait Island Act and the 1972 regulations for the above,

Women's Community Aid Association in their centre at the Cairns Street Women's House. It is envisaged that the proposed Women's Rights Standing Committee will be the focal point of future Union liaison with this centre.

6. Kept an interest in conservation issues from Stradbroke Island to the Bellevue issue. However, it will be some time before the Union can concretely move in this area. It is much to be desired that some dedicated conservationists join Union Council and instigate some action in this field in the near future.

7. Supports and disseminates the aims of Amnesty International, especially regarding Brazilian Political Prisoners, Chile and jailing of Christian Activists in the Philippines.

continued overleaf

come of these individual items, that is the establishment of a feeling of community on campus. This is probably because students are not aware of the success of the union.

However, the media have been extremely observant of developments on the campus, with comments like - "Who runs the university, the Vice-Chancellor or the Union President?" (Alan Baker, Telegraph). This has meant that the university has not remained completely isolated from the outside community, and that part of the general C.A.T. aims have been fulfilled. This started with the 'Australia Day Floods', when the Union was able to act as a co-ordinating centre for the clean-up operations in the St. Lucia area, and will be further impressed on the public with Expo-Uni '74 which is being tackled with considerable vigor, to attempt to provide some answers to the question of the university's relevance to twentieth century man and society.

Having made the future of the U.Q.U. significantly clearer with its clean-up of the administrative mess which existed, this union will be able to devote more time to its more idealistic aims. In this sphere they can only provide the opportunity for students to participate, and with a group of 12,000 individuals this has

its problems.

Because of the numbers for which the U.Q.U. is catering the essential ingredient of the union being in contact with its members is difficult to achieve, as there is very little feedback from students as to the success of various events.

However, it is essential that the union remain in contact with the students, and it is attempting to do this by providing things for them to do in a social and intellectual way and in particular with the peer counselling 'room' and the student newspaper.

One of the major aims of this union is, according to Jim Varghese: To remain in tune with what the students want, not only as a self-interested group but in terms of education and discovery of oneself and society and to instill a concern for humanity.

And perhaps one of its greatest achievements apart from laying a firm administrative foundation for the future, is that it has given to the University of Queensland a new, almost spiritual quality, one of hope for both the present and future.

Julianne Schultz

The 1974 Flood



martin hislop

CONCRETE ACHIEVEMENT

INTRODUCTION

An assessment of the Union depends for its accuracy on the orientation of the writer and his concept of the student organization under review. In this article I will not attempt to consider in depth the role of the Union as a factor for social change, or its contribution to the development of the individual's personality. Such a stance should not be taken as a criticism of the Union's 'Community' aspirations. Rather it is a realisation of the writer's own sphere of interest, and a recognition of the narrative talents of the Union's self-styled historians and visionaries.

Union Secretaries tend to be identified with and relate to the formal power structure of the Union and the University. It is the decision making process of this institution that I seek to make the subject of this examination.

When one talks about the role of the Union in the decision making process, just what do we mean? Is the assessment to be directed towards the performance of the Union Council, the Executive or the 19,000 individual students who are processed? It is easy to sit down and write an article that lists the committees and boards of the University that have student members, and mention those bodies that do not. Similarly it takes little effort to produce a tirade against the 'Administration' for failing to heed 'student opinion'.

But what the hell is 'student opinion'? How does one assess achievements in the sphere of University government? Achievement to my mind, is not measured by the degree to which the Administration is foiled or the power structure is breached. (Although such stories make excellent items for cartoons or National U). Such concepts of basic confrontation are but futile manifestations of student politicians who embark on ego campaigns to cover up their own basic insecurity.

Real achievement relates to how the everyday life of the student is

improved at the University. By its very nature it does not gain the headlines nor attracts the interest of the student body at large. Matriculation, Exclusion and Examination Rules—these are the bread and butter issues of a University. Sometimes the yeast of the decision making process explodes over an issue like Quotas or Semesters, but when it does more often than not the students are caught unaware.

To many 1974 may appear to be a year in which nothing much happened. A time when the Union mumbled about an issue or two but nothing like times gone by. Such an opinion depends upon one's orientation, but as far as I am concerned 1974 has been a crucial year for the students of this campus, and for their Union.

THE FIRST YEAR

This is the first year of Semesters, it is the first year of Free University, and the occasion of the Tri-Annual visitation of the Australian Universities Commission (AUC). An interaction of these and other factors have made it a difficult time for the University and especially for the Union and its Office Bearers.

Early in the year the Union found itself in a precarious financial position that precipitated a fee rise and extensive negotiations with the Uni-

versity and Federal instrumentalities. The discussions that were held in the months of April and May were of such importance to the very existence of the Union that they required tremendous trust and co-operation between the Executive Office Bearers of the Union. I believe that Union Council, let alone the general student body, will never fully appreciate the pressures and achievements of those months.

However, it is my firm belief that out of those discussions developed a healthy maturity on the part of the Union in its relations with the University, and a recognition by the Administration of the Union's credibility.

One of the great problems facing any student on a University committee is coping with the inbuilt advantage of staff members in terms of experience and background information. Again our dealings with the A.U.C. proved the Union's potential to give its representatives the background data so essential in the proper arguing of any case.

"AND WHAT IS THE STUDENT OPINION ON THIS MATTER?"

Many a student representative has stammered in reply to this seemingly simple yet complex question when raised by academics on various committees. Nowhere was this more obvious than on THE SEMESTER PLANNING COMMITTEE. What may be appropriate for an Arts Student need not suit a Science student. As a member of this Committee I had the unenviable task of participating in drawing up a Calendar for a system that my own Faculty opposed.

It is a fact of life that there are some sections of the Administration that delight in finding a disagreement amongst the student members of a committee and taking the opportunity to 'cleave' the student interest with the time honoured tactic of 'divide and conquer'. With that sort of mentality dominating the attitudes of some of the University's senior administrators it becomes difficult not to slip into the confrontation outlook.

Fortunately the student interest has found friends in high places, that have allowed our representatives to feel the effort of putting forward a case is worth the effort. The Union gained three members on the Semester Committee through the not insignificant efforts of the CHANCELLOR, of the University of Queensland, Sir Alan Mansfield. It was in part due to the attitudes shown towards the student interest by members of the Senate that the Union has gained significant membership on the SENATE APPEALS COMMITTEE and VICE CHANCELLOR'S QUOTA COMMITTEE.

In an attempt to further utilise the formal machinery of the University in the interest of students, the Union has extensively used the SENATE'S COMMITTEE ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY to push issues of relevance to students. The Physical development of the campus, communications, transportation and problems facing part-time students are some of the subjects considered by the Improvements committee this year.

Despite an ability to enter into frank discussions with the Vice Chancellor on a number of occasions the Union can not be content with the extent to which the University takes into account the student interest before making decisions. Part of the problem lies with the University but the Union itself cannot escape criticism.

In an attempt to further improve the situation the Union has convened a meeting of the SENATE - STUDENT



The aristocratic Mr Martin Hislop, relaxing in the extensive gardens of his mountain estate in Santa Lucia. photo: Bill Heron

NOTICE OF RETIREMENT

On Thursday, August 1st for reasons of health, Martin Hislop retired from his position of Union Secretary.

He arrived at Queensland University early this year from James Cook University in Townsville where he recently held the positions of Vice-President of the Union and member of the Academic Board.

Following the resignation (purposes of study) early in first semester of Bill Abrahams from this executive position, Martin "On Safari" Hislop was appointed by the President to the position of Union Secretary.

Mr. Hislop, known by many for his superb performance as second speaker for the University of Queensland Union in the debate against Oxford, made significant contributions towards the apparent success of Union negotiations with respect to the kitchen extensions and the Australian Universities' Commission (THE federal body responsible for allocating financial resources to Universities).

His political associates (best spoken of in Queensland's "Who's Who") were the subject of many an amusing anecdote. In this respect, his political dart-board beside his desk in the executive suite will be long recalled.

Notorious for his congenital weakness in entertaining an educated taste for tea and lamingtons, not to mention montecarios and after-dinner mints, Martin's gracious and gentlemanly - if somewhat austere - presence in Union affairs may have (forgive the speculation) been the cause of some heart-burn in the higher offices of the Administration.

What further may one say of this genuine monarchist? Naught but to comment upon his remarkable affinity for memos and protocol.

His absence will certainly be noted.

The Editor

the 1974 union

continued from previous page

8. Sent telegrams and protest notes to the Australian Government calling for: (i) The Prime Minister, Foreign Affairs Minister and Minister for Trade and Industry to withdraw the Australian Trade Commission to South Africa. (ii) The Australian Government to cancel the South African Airway's licence to fly to Australia. (iii) The Trade Union movement to refuse re-fuelling and maintenance services to South African Airways (SAA) aircraft should the Australian Government fail to act.
9. The Union has and will continue to give strong support to the Action For World Development Group. An A.W.D. Group was set up and was given a grant of over \$200. It has raised consciousness on the campus and plans an ambitious multi-media display for Expo-Uni '74. This display will highlight the terrifying world of the "have-nots" in a world dominated by the "haves".

IN CONCLUSION

The full effectiveness and vigour of the Community Action Ticket vision could never have been so successfully achieved had it adopted a strict caucus or doctrinaire approach on Union Council. It has been only through the interacting combination of councillors of many social and political commitments on the 1974 Council that has made this year's Union so significantly attuned to the needs of its members.

The day-to-day executives of the Union have in particular personified those qualities of co-operation and commitment that are so necessary for the continued well-being of the Union.

In conclusion, one must not be unduly disturbed by the inevitable degree of polarization and conflict that will accompany Annual Union Elections.

It is the challenge to all candidates, especially those seeking executive positions, to each year attempt to mould a co-operative and cohesive Union Council.

This year the keynote has been community; this has not meant one big "hug session" but rather a genuine at times traumatic attempt to genuinely relate to each other as persons regardless of political orientation.

James Varghese,
Union President, 1974.

LIASON COMMITTEE to consider specific items of dissatisfaction. In view of Senate attitudes expressed to date the Union can look forward to a reasonable and fair hearing. In fact it was again the attitude of the Senate that encouraged the Union in its submission on Restructure of the Professorial Board to press for common representation of staff and students in a bold submission based on the "Common Roll" concept of University government.

MUCH TO ANSWER FOR

There have been some significant achievements gained by the Union this year. The Professorial Board was persuaded to rescind its previous decision and reintroduce a 'swot-vac' and perusal time in the recent examinations. These may not seem world shattering achievements but like membership of the Quota Committee it represents the issues that have a very real influence on the lives of students.

However the Union has much to answer for. While better than previous years, on too many occasions the responsibility for working in the field of education is borne by too few, with little support or expression of interest by many of

continued facing page

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THE UNION 1974

continued from previous page

their Union colleagues.

The EDUCATION COMMITTEE of the Union leaves much to be desired, despite the determined efforts of its Joint Chairmen and a few interested members. The Union lacks any official education policy on many issues that are raised within the University. The contributions made by student representatives are more often than not their own, formulated without any assistance from the Union or other interested parties. While the individual can undoubtedly make a significant contribution in his own right, there can be little doubt that a lack of liaison between student representatives can lead to a weakening of efforts on behalf of students.

Union Council rarely concerns itself with debate on University affairs. Fortunately the dedication of a small band of Union Councillors and other interested parties have ensured that the interests of students have not been neglected.

When one overcomes the cynicism that accompanies prolonged exposure to Union affairs, it is possible to identify significant achievements this

year. The year is not yet finished and there is a lot to be done. The Union's Education Committee must revamp the Union's overall commitment to Education. There are many issues in the pipeline that must be handled. The growth of Vice-Chancellor's committees and the erosion of Faculty autonomy must figure prominently in the deliberations of the Union. Scrutiny of student workloads is essential as is the quality of course content. Perhaps the Union could be persuaded to appoint an Education Research Officer to assist in coming to grips with the many facets of University life that the Union is or should be involved in.

One will never arouse the interest of enough people in the issues that effect their lives. Provided the motivation is to best serve the interest of students by the co-operative utilisation of human endeavour, the Union can make an even greater contribution to the improvement of the University and the lives of its members.

Martin Hislop
Former Union Secretary
Sunday 11 August 1974.



Mike Richards, servant of the proletarian struggle, seated on a garbage bin.
photo: Bill Heron

A.U.S. SECRETARY SHOOTS THROUGH

"Mr Chairman, it is strange that on the night Mr John Chapman renews his membership of Union Council, I am to resign from Union Council. I have tonight been offered a post at James Cook University, a post I intend to accept."

This surprising announcement from 1974 A.U.S. Secretary, Michael Richards was made just prior to the 11.00 p.m. adjournment of Union Council on August 1st. There was a burst of applause from the Council floor followed, first timidly then with much gusto, by the strains of "For He's A Jolly Good Fellow." Later, with some notable exceptions from the Conservative Alliance who admitted they 'didn't know the words', Councillors were to sing Mr Richard's latest theme song "Solidarity Forever" as some sort of retiring tribute.

The reference to John Chapman's presence in his announcement, bespoke of the year 1970, when Mr Chapman was Union President. In that year, Mr Richards first attended Council as 'proxy' (in a voting councillor's place, and having the right to vote). John returns to Council as a part-time Commerce Representative.

Michael, standing among the

councillors in fresh, blue jeans, wearing a flesh-coloured body shirt with oriental design, has held many positions in the Union since those days in 1970 when he was an associate of the Revitalisation of Christianity (ROC) Movement. It is not perhaps incidental that both the Union President, James Varghese and the Editor of Semper Floreat, David Franken, were leading lights of that same radical Christian movement.

In 1974 alone, Michael 'Venceremos' Richards has been a co-editor of the Orientation Handbook, Chairman of the Student Benefactions Committee, Member of the Union Nights Committee, the Griffith Academic Committee, the Chilean Solidarity Committee amongst others. Friends watched his movement of recent times from a prominent member of the Australia Party in Queensland to a member of the Australian Labor Party.

This retiring elder statesmen of Union Council of whom it was spoken at August first Council meeting "somebody throw a chair and make him feel at home" (referring to more rowdy Council meetings of years now past) is taking up a full-time tutorship in Australian History at James Cook University in Townsville. It appears that their history department is developing a leaning towards Aboriginal History and it was in this area that he obtained his honours degree in history in 1973 at Queensland University.

As a councillor, Mr Richards stands prominently. Known for his common speaking manner of slowly pacing on the spot, one hand on his hip while the other cuts the ether or strokes his porcupine brown beard, his has been a strong political presence. Council has learnt to live with his vociferous outbursts (often eloquent) on Rhodesia, AUS policies and other political affairs.

It is with some regret that the 1974 Union notes the future absence of those drawling tones, thick with invective, which were wont to reverberate within the Council Chambers; those thick and honeyed tones of the 1974 Union's Australian Union of Students Secretary

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The 1974 Union and James Varghese

The origins of the 1974 Union may be said to have germinated in a small group of individuals who in October, 1969, came together to form what eventually became the Revitalization of Christianity (R.O.C.) Movement; a movement profoundly religious and pacifist.

Much of its activities throughout 1970 and early 1971 were directed towards the de-militarization of churches and secondary schools; and against the National Service Act and Australia's participation in the Indochina War.



1973 and the fragmentation of the Radical Action Ticket (RAT): a deteriorating political and human situation.

Jim Varghese, then a first year history honours student, was one of the founding members of the ROC Movement while still a private in the University Regiment. Needless to say, he was shortly to resign from that activity.

For whatever reasons, by late 1971 the R.O.C. Movement had vanished - at least overtly - from the Queensland campus after a colourful history. It was not to re-emerge despite spreading to Sydney and Melbourne where for a time it flourished.

With the fragmentation of a Radical Action Ticket (RAT) Union in mid-1973 amidst what was seen by some as a deteriorating political and human situation, Jim Varghese with several others issued a pamphlet (text reprinted below) calling for a "Revitalization of Community" in the Union and on the Campus. They were, to quote their own words, "appalled at the cynicism, bitterness and distrust" existing amongst various groups and individuals around the Union.

Eventually faced with criticism of the nature of "you try to do better", they decided to test the possibilities of the Union structure to carry a movement "accommodating itself to the ideals of community" which meant a "re-thinking of motives not geared to any particular ideological or intellectual viewpoint."

Hence the formation of the Community Action Ticket which successfully contested the annual elections in mid-1973

The Editor

TEXT

This is the text of a leaflet issued in mid-1973 calling for the implementation of a movement toward community.

THE GREENING OF THE UNION AND 'COMMUNITY SHOCK'

It has become obvious that the last three years of radical activity on this campus have not reflected any inspired moves towards 'community' on the part of radical students. This is not a personal attack on those members of the 'radical' union who no doubt acted in good faith yet whose action have nevertheless contributed towards the dismal nature of the present student union. It is more an attack upon Left-Wing rhetoric and its ideological claustrophobia.

What we have witnessed in the last three years has been a union of conformity rather than a union of individuality. What WE are seeking is a union based upon the quest towards 'community' in a university which accommodates a rethinking of motives not geared to any ideological or intellectual standpoint.

Even so, our movement would like to come to terms with cliches that the Left has expounded, cliches which as yet have unfortunately belonged only to them. We ARE interested in coming to terms with oppressive conditioning, chauvinism, poverty, imperialism, exploitation ... but we believe that we cannot adequately deal with these issues without a broad representation of students. Indeed this should be the incentive of any union which claims as its lifeblood the democratic principle.

However, WE cannot make real decisions for you. YOU AND I can foster 'community' by bringing debate on these matters out into the open. Such action will be revolutionary in the real

sense, since it will mean that the 'silent majority' as it is so blandly and ambiguously conceived, will not feel at odds with any genuine movement towards community.

This is NOT an appeal to right-wing students but a realisation that 'community' must cater for ALL sections of students.

The ESSENCE OF COMMUNITY is PARTICIPATION on the part of EACH PERSON. WE cannot make a real community for you. We can only foster a wholesome community through YOUR active participation.

Such participation, when properly understood should not be the product of force but of joy, and it is our intention to make this campus joyful. Indeed, any real change must be born out of hope and joy, not out of sacrifice and force.

We are not running-dogs for the capitalist union. YOU are at the moment pavlovian dogs for the so-called 'radical-socialist' union.

-Revitalisation of Community
R.O.C.

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ernest mandel

Ernest Mandel, a well-known Marxist theoretician will be visiting Brisbane in September as part of a National speaking tour. Mandel has been excluded from numerous countries for his political activities including Russia, Germany, U.S.A., and France. He had also been banned by the Liberal Country party coalition from visiting Australia to attend a Socialist Scholars Conference. However, this ban was recently lifted by Immigration Minister, Clyde Cameron.

Mandel's works include *Marxist Economic Theory*, (in two volumes), *The Formation of the Economic Thought of Karl Marx and Europe vs America*.

While in Brisbane, he will speak at two public meetings: one at the University on *The Contradictions of State Capitalism* at 1.00 p.m., Friday September 13. The other, entitled *The Rise of Workers Struggles in Europe*, will be at the Trades Hall, at 8.00 p.m., September 13.

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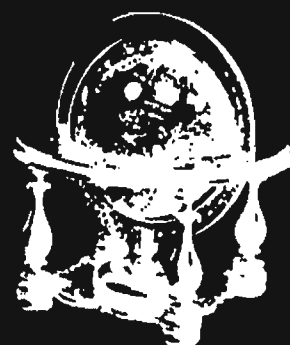
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BENEFITS

A ACCIDENTAL DEATH	\$1250
B DEATH as a result of sickness (transportation costs and funeral expenses)	\$1250
C PERMANENT TOTAL DISABLEMENT (with scaled benefits for permanent partial disablement)	\$10,000
D HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL EXPENSES (for each case of sickness or accident)	
maximum Aust. & N.Z.	\$500
maximum Worldwide	\$1750
E EXTRA TRAVELLING EXPENSES	\$500
F LUGGAGE (accompanied) in excess of any \$3 any one occurrence	
maximum Table 1 & 3	\$250
maximum Table 2 & 3	\$500
G The above benefits A-F are available while ski-ing	
H MOUNTAINEERING expenses of rescue and transport to nearest place for sufficient medical treatment	

Back a' Bourke with AUS

CENTRAL AUSTRALIA DEC 20 - (16 DAYS) CAMPING \$160

The group leave Melbourne on December 20 and via Echuca, Hay, Hilston, Bourke, Cunnamulla, Charleville, Blackall, Mt. Isa, Devil's Marbles to a town called Alice. And out to Ayres Rock to camp and catch the sunset and sunrise before wending back to Melbourne via Victory Downs, Coober Pedy, Woomera Village, Port Augusta and Adelaide.

All camping gear and food is included.

NO DEPOSITS - FULL FARE ONLY.

Coastal Caper

BARRIER REEF WITH AUS DEC 20 (19 DAYS) CAMPING \$180

The group leaves Sydney for Dubbo Charleville, Barcaldine, the Atherton Tableland, Cairns and Townsville Mackay and returns via Brisbane to Sydney.

All camping gear, food and cruises out to Hayman, Day Dream, Magnetic and Green Islands are included.

NO DEPOSITS - FULL FARE ONLY

Period Days	TABLE 1 Benefits A-F Luggage \$250		TABLE 2 Benefits A-F Luggage \$500		TABLE 3 Special \$100 Valuable Article Insurance as nominated - see "note luggage"	TABLE 4 *WINTER SPORT Benefits A-G Luggage \$250		TABLE 5 Benefits A-G Luggage \$500		MOUNTAINEERING (see notes) TABLE 6 Benefit H
	Australia & *N. Zealand	World Wide	Australia & *N. Zealand	World Wide		Australia & *N. Zealand	World Wide	Australia & *N. Zealand	World Wide	
1-10	1.35	2.65	1.80	3.50	1.00	3.80	5.60	4.20	7.65	2.65
11-20	2.70	5.30	3.50	7.00	1.00	6.00	9.65	4.60	11.40	3.55
21-30	4.05	7.95	5.25	10.50	1.00	7.30	11.35	8.50	14.00	3.55
31-45	5.80	11.65	7.40	14.80	1.25	10.65	16.45	12.25	19.65	5.30
46-60	6.60	13.50	8.50	17.10	1.25	13.60	18.50	14.95	22.20	7.65
61-90	9.30	18.80	11.55	24.00	1.50	19.00	26.95	21.30	31.75	10.60
91-120	12.00	24.10	15.25	29.90	1.75	24.95	33.45	28.85	38.25	14.10
121-150	14.70	27.00	18.60	36.25	2.00	30.90	41.30	34.80	48.20	17.65
151-180	17.40	34.65	22.00	42.60	2.25	36.85	47.90	41.40	55.80	21.15

*AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND (including Papua New Guinea) is only valid for travel between and within these areas.

SOME OF
THE SERVICES
AUSTS
PROVIDES

THERE IS MORE TO ASIA THAN SINGAPORE

MANY STUDENTS THINK OF ASIA IN TERMS OF HONG KONG AND SINGAPORE. THERE IS

MORE TO IT THAN THAT. THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES ARE ABOUT SOME LESS WELL-

KNOWN ASIAN COUNTRIES SUCH AS BHUTAN AND SIKKIM. MORE INFORMATION ABOUT

ASIA IS CONTAINED IN THE "STUDENT GUIDE TO ASIA" AVAILABLE AT THE TRAVEL OFFICE.

BANGLADESH

AREA

54,500 square miles

POSITION

Situated on the E flank of India and bounded on the S-E by Burma.

POPULATION

75 million

VISA REQUIREMENTS

Visas are available at Bangladesh missions abroad. There is a Bangladesh consulate in Calcutta. Citizens of most Commonwealth countries do not require visas.

HEALTH

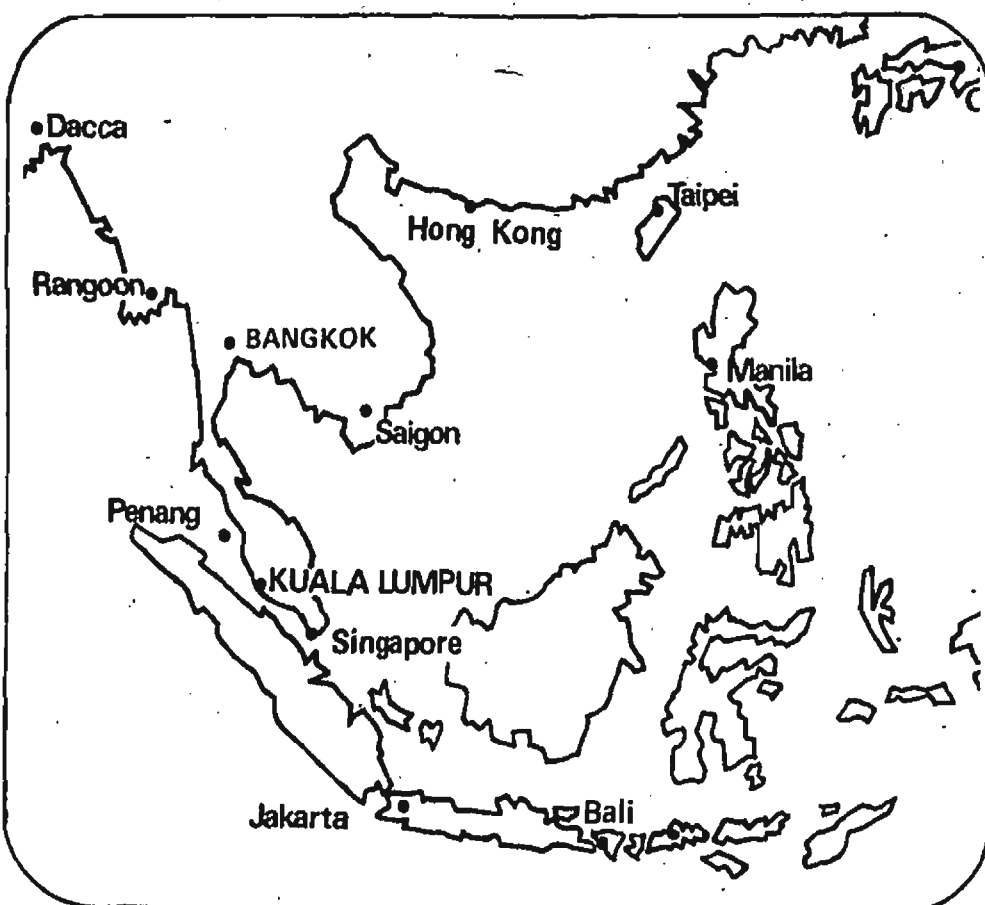
Cholera and smallpox inoculation necessary.

CURRENCY

The unit of currency is the Bangladesh taka. The official rate of exchange is taka 12 to the US dollar; the unofficial rate (November, 1972) is taka 13 to the dollar. The new Bangladesh banknotes bear the portrait of Sheik Mujibur Rahman on one side and a picture of a Royal Bengal Tiger on the other.

PLACES TO SEE

Bangladesh is a lush, low-lying riverian country which straddles two of the world's mightiest rivers - the Brahmaputra and the Ganges. Within its boundaries is the largest deltaic region in the world and also countless other rivers, canals, lakes and muddy shores. To the people of this sodden extremely fertile land, the waterways have long played a vital role in everyday life and even the 1000-year-old Bengali Caryapada songs mirror this interest. These Tantric Buddhist poems are replete with reference to all manner of boats and ferries and even recount, deadpan, that ferrymen would thoroughly search any passengers who claimed they did not have money for the boat fare. Dacca, on the N bank of the Buriganga River, is capital of this infant nation and noted for its muslin, silks and cotton. In the Chowk (market place) you will find dozens of small shops and stalls that are good places to browse. Amid the destruction wrought by the Pakistan Army you will find some interesting historical landmarks. These include the Fort of Aurangabad or Lalbagh (Jewel of a Garden) Fort (1678); the Bara (Great) Katra (1644), a royal residence which faces the river and provides a good rooftop view of the city; Husani Dalan (1642); and the Temple of Dhakeswari, the most celebrated Hindu shrine in this region.



AREA 2744 square miles
POPULATION 200,000.

About 80 per cent of the population are of Nepalese origin. The Chogyal (king) and the land-owning aristocracy of Sikkim, are Lepcha Bhotias of Tibetan origin. VISA REQUIREMENTS

Permits are needed to enter Sikkim and application for these must be made at either the Ministry of External Affairs in New Delhi or at the Deputy Commissioner's office in Darjeeling, the Indian hill town only 50 miles W of Gangtok. These permits

SIKKIM

are now being issued a little more freely, although the Indians are still wary about people entering the sensitive mountain regions along their border with Tibet. There are four hotels and a government rest house in Gangtok and the Buddhist monastery (next to the palace) is worth seeing. King Palden Thondup Namgyal and his wife, American-born socialite Hope Cooke, 32 (now Maharani Hope Namgyal) live in a palace which nestles in the shadow of 28,146 ft. Kanchenjunga, the world's third highest mountain (The King owns the mountain.)

Dacca is the jumping off place for excursion to the Sunderbans, the hunter's paradise in the hot tropical jungle of the Ganges Delta.

Chittagong, on the Bay of Bengal 140 miles S-E of Dacca, is the second city of Bangladesh and an important port. It is a picturesque town and the main sights include the Chandanpura Mosque, the Shahi Jam-e-Masjid and the Qadam Mubarik Masjid. Burmese incursions into Chittagong sparked the First Burmese War in 1824. Another 92 miles to the S is Cox's Bazar, a seaside town near the Burmese border. Named after Captain Cox of the Madras Army, it is famous for its 70-mile beach and Mogh (Mug) cooks.

BHUTAN

AREA

18,147 square miles. Bhutan is 190 miles from E to W, 90 miles from N to S.

POSITION

On the S slopes of the Himalayas between Tibet (China), Sikkim, and India.

POPULATION

About 1.3 million. The Bhutanese people are of the Tibetan race and language but in the S-W they have been edged out by Nepalese.

VISA REQUIREMENTS

It is still very difficult to visit this sensitive kingdom. Applications stating your reasons for wishing to enter Bhutan, should be made to the Government of India, Ministry of

External Affairs, New Delhi. A special "Inner Line Permit" is required and these are only rarely granted. Soon after he was enthroned, King Jigme Singhi Wangchuk said that his country wanted to see more tourists. But, he said, individual tourists would not be admitted.

HEALTH

Same requirements as for India.

CURRENCY

Indian currency is used. The Bhutanese do have a coin, however. It is called the *tik chung* and is worth half a rupee.

POSITION

As already mentioned, Bhutan is an independent (well, almost) state wedged in the Himalayas between India and Tibet.

FOOD

Most meals are rice-based. Yak butter is an acquired taste.

TRANSPORT

Getting There.

By Air. You can fly 300 miles from Calcutta to the Indian town of Hashimara, just S of Bhutan. From the border, 760 ft above sea level, it is a 7 hour jeep ride along a winding mountain road to Thimphu, the 7500 ft high capital. The road was completed in 1962 and is a major improvement over the old mule-trails. You can also fly from Calcutta (return fare: Rs 200-250) to Cooch Behar or Telepara. Then go by road to the Indian border town of Jaigaon which is next to Phuntsholing in Bhutan. There are also flights direct to Paro in Bhutan.

By Road. Travel from the Darrang District of Assam (remember you need an Indian Government Entry Permit for Assam) to Tashigong in Bhutan. Once you are in Phuntsholing, there is a Bhutan State transport bus that will take you to Paro or Thimphu. (Fare: Rs 20 approx)

PLACES TO SEE

There are some magnificent monasteries and dzongs (strongholds) in the main valleys. They are built in the traditional, Tibetan style with massive walls sloping inwards and richly decorated timber beams and girders. Inside are enormous courtyards and libraries filled with sacred Buddhist scriptures. Thimphu, the capital, has a new dzong, a bazaar and some skilled silver and gold-smiths.

TRAVEL AS EDUCATION

aus provides travel services other than just flights, for example----

CAMPING IN MALAYSIA WITH AUS

14 DAYS - \$80.00

The AUS mini-bus leaves the Hotel Jayapuri, Kuala Lumpur at 0900 hours for Malacca. Tons of time to set up the tents and look around. The following day the mini-bus heads off down the West Coast road to Singapore for three nights at the Ambassador Hotel which is centrally located and has a pool to cool off in between exploring the markets, night life etc. The AUS mini-bus then heads up the East Coast Road to Mersing and Kuantan for two nights camping and on to Genting Ria and the Casino in the Clouds, then two more nights camping in the Cameron Highlands before heading off to the beach at Kuala Sepit for two more nights. The tour ends with one night (Hotel accommodation) in Penang.

DEPARTURES FROM KUALA LUMPUR

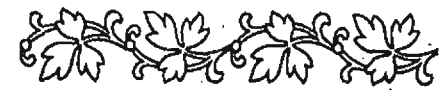
TUR 201 Sat. Nov 30
TUR 202 Mon. Dec 9
TUR 203 Sat Dec 14
TUR 204 Thu Dec 26
TUR 205 Sat Dec 28
TUR 206 Sat Jan 11
TUR 207 Mon Jan 20
TUR 208 Mon Jan 27
TUR 209 Mon Feb 3

Cost includes use of camping equipment and five nights in a hotel. Food is not included but you will be well

briefed on where to eat inexpensively. Bring your own sleeping bag.

NO DEPOSITS - FULL FARE ONLY

Please Note: The AUS bus service will operate Penang to Kuala Lumpur - cost \$5 (Payable on boarding the bus) Dec 13, 22, 27 Jan 8, 10, 24 Feb 2, 9, 16



THAILAND & LAOS AUS TOUR

14 DAYS - \$100

The tour leaves Bangkok's Viengtai Hotel at 0900 hours for the ancient ruins of Ayuthya and Sukothai and then on to Chiang Mai for three nights. The tour continues to Chaeng Saeng and down the Mekong by boat to Ban Houei Sai before flying to Luang Prabang for two nights and then on to Vientiane for three nights, then across the Mekong to catch the overnight train from Nong Kai to Bangkok.

Included: train, bus and plane transportation, seven nights in local style Inns and 6 nights in Tourist Hotels. Not Included: food or cost of sight-seeing or excursions undertaken or cost of visas.

DEPARTURES FROM BANGKOK

TUR 301 Thu Dec 5
TUR 302 Thu Dec 12

TUR 303 Fri Dec 20

TUR 304 Thu Dec 26

TUR 305 Fri Dec 27

TUR 306 Thu Jan 2

TUR 307 Fri Jan 10

TUR 308 Mon Jan 27

NO DEPOSITS - FULL TOUR COST ONLY



INDONESIAN LANGUAGE COURSE

YOGYAKARTA (7DAYS) \$14.00

The following one week crash course for both beginners and advanced students will be available again in Yogyakarta

TUR 501 Dec 13 TUR 504 Jan 3
TUR 502 Dec 20 TUR 505 Jan 10
TUR 503 Dec 27 TUR 506 Jan 17

The course consists of three hours every morning at the International College of English (41 Pakuningratiin Street, Yogyakarta) in their language laboratory. The seven days course aims to provide the student who plans to travel around Indonesia with sufficient fluency to be understood and to make him/her self understood during his/her travels.

The college will arrange for students participating in the course billets in Yogyakarta in private homes. The Indonesian host family will provide

meals and bed for \$1.50 per night for the duration of the course. Students who accept billets are entirely free to pursue their own activities, excursions etc during their homestay. It is important to book early so that the name and address of your host can be given to you before you leave Australia.



BATIK PAINTING COURSE

YOGYAKARTA (7 DAYS) \$20

TUR 511

Students are invited to join the Batik painting course over any one week during December or January. The cost of \$20 covers tuition, dyes, material, wax etc. \$5 is payable here to AUS Travel on application. Balance of \$15 on arrival in Yogyakarta. Billets are available with an Indonesian family for the duration of the course if required. Please indicate clearly when applying the date you intend to start the course and whether you require a home-stay. (\$1.50 per night including meals). It is important that you apply early so that the name and address of your host can be given to you before you leave.

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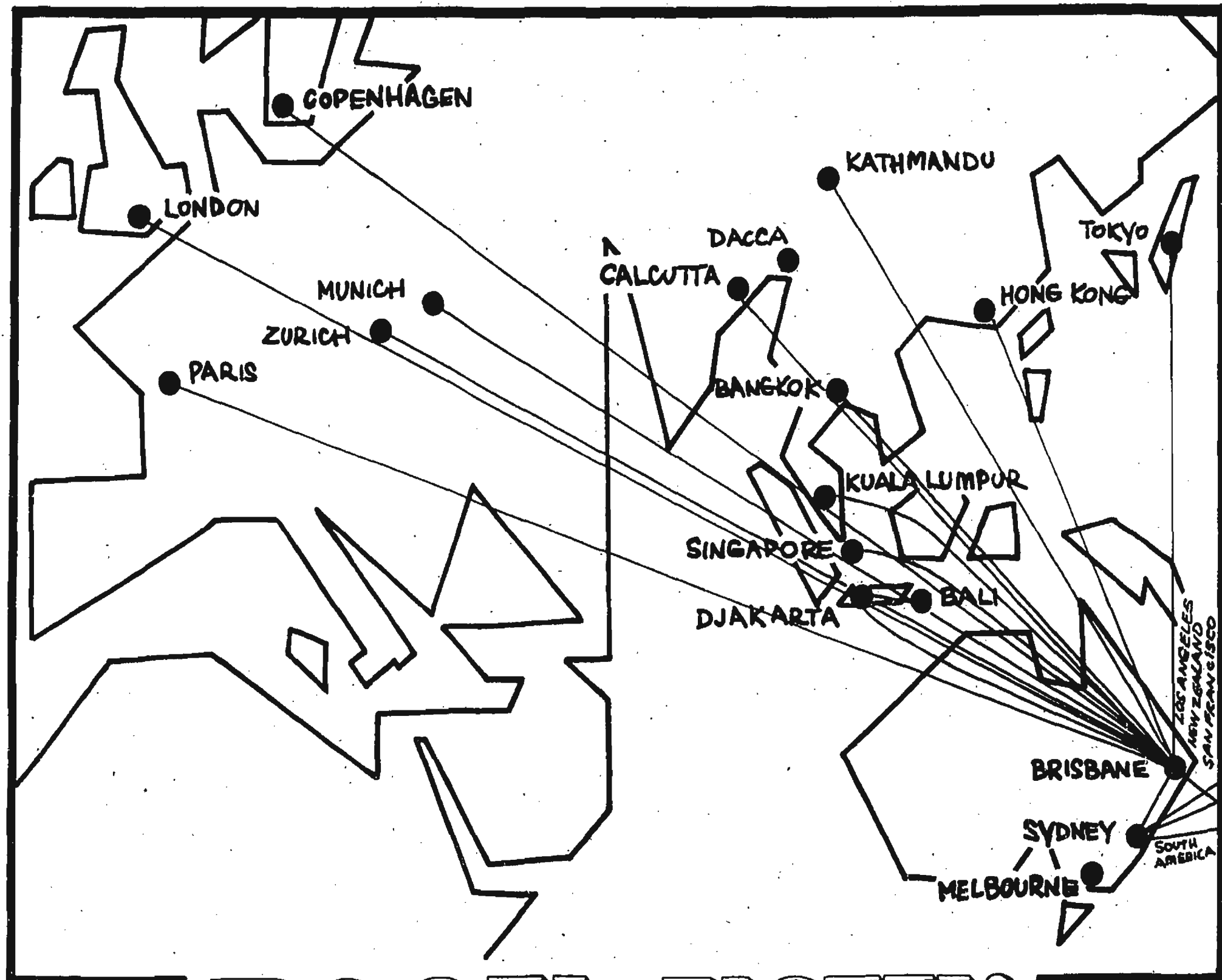
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FILMS*FILMS*FILMS*FILMS*FILMS*FILMS*FILMS*FILMS*FILMS*FILMS*FILMS*FILMS*FILMS*FILMS*FILMS*FILMS

AUSTRALIAN FILMS AT THE SCHONELL THEATRE

QUEENSLAND PREMIERE OF

"SABBAT OF THE BLACK CAT"

"THE BANDSMAN, A LADY AND THE LAW."

Australia's identity seems to have changed somewhat over the last three years. The performing arts appear to have been flavoured with Australianism more so than ever before, and a welcome degree of sophistication has entered the world of filmmaking.

In the 1930's and 40's, Australia was hailed as one of the greatest film producing countries of the world. Charles Chauvel was a notable world-famous director and he produced films which are nothing short of masterpieces (e.g. Sons of Matthew, 40 Thousand Horsemen).

It seems that after a period of relative inactivity in the 1960's the Australian filmmakers have emerged with some excellent films in the

70's. Alvin Purple and the Adventures of Bazza Mackenzie have been enormous commercial successes, though not perhaps the most intellectually stimulating or superbly made films.

From Sunday, August 25, the Schonell Theatre will be screening two recent Australian films. And Eureka! they are indeed fascinating and satisfying films.

Both films are Australian period cinema set in the late nineteenth century in and around Melbourne. "Sabbat of the Black Cat" by Ralph Marsden is an adaptation of a story by Edgar Allan Poe and tells of a young writer whose life is beset by a series of catastrophes. A doubt is established as to whether these are due to his personal shortcomings or to the mystical revenge of the Black Cat. "The Bandsman, A Lady and the Law" by Douglas Findlay is a film of Australia's aristocracy and how they initiate their law.

Both films premier in Queensland at the Schonell on Sunday August 25. There will be two sessions - an early evening at 5 p.m. as well as at 7.30 p.m.

QUEENSLAND UNIVERSITY YOGA SOCIETY

Film Evening
23 August 1974 7.30 p.m.
Abel Smith Lecture Theatre
Admission Free - Open to the Public

PROGRAMME

Cartoons ("Good Bad Boys" and "Captain Spanky's Showboat")
"Professor Jung"
"Yoga and the Individual"

Refreshments.

ABOUT THE FILMS

Professor Jung is a documentary about the psychologist C. J. Jung. Jung's approach to psychology is unconventional by western standards and many aspects of his work reflect the understanding of the East. The personal experiences he expounds

in the film are both thought provoking and inspiring.

Yoga and the Individual outlines some of the benefits obtained by following classical yoga and refutes many of the popular misconceptions about yoga. Featured are Shri Vyayadere Yogendra and his wife Jill Yogendra. Shri Vyayadere is a former adviser to the Indian Government on Education and was Senior Lecturer at the Yoga Institute, Bombay, India. He is now President of the Yoga Teachers Association of Australia and Co-Principal of the Yoga Education Centre, Melbourne. In the film, various yoga practices are demonstrated and their effect on the individual is explained. Yoga is rightly shown to be a science for living providing the means for the development of the individual's potential.

Enrolments are now open for Yoga Classes beginning on 26th August. Enquiries at Drama Room in the Music Room during Lunch-hours.